"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair in the morning, increasing cloudiness in the afternoon, warmer, northerly winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,242. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Duke Johann Albrecht Schwerin, brother of the late Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has assumed the Regency of the Grand Duchy. Funeral services over the body of Dr. von Stephan were celebrated in Berlin yesterday—Page 7.

Page 1.

The general impression in Europe is that war will be declared between Greece and Turkey to-day or to-morrow.

By the collapse of the roof of a church in France yesterday seven women and one man were killed, and several worshippers were severely injured.

A north-bound Florida special and a local passenger train on the Southern Railway collided yesterday at Charlotte, N. C. Three men were killed and six were injured.

The Oldtown Indians in Maine have issued an edict banishing all white people from their reservation in the Penobscot River. This is the result of the marriage of their prophet to a white man.

Senator Platt gave audience to an unusually large number of Republican politicians at his hotel yesterday before starting back to Washington. Senator Raines, after conference with him, announced that the liquor law amendments would be pushed, and said that certain concessions, one being to allow saloons to keep open till 2 o'clock, would be granted.

Page 3.

Palm Sunday was celebrated by special services in the Protestant Episcopal and Catholic Churches.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association has issued a Summer prospectus of the opportunities it offers to young men.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, at the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, gave his hearers advice as to voting at Tuesday's charter election.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott last night closed his series of sermons on the Bible. He took occasion to reply to those who criticised his views.

Frank Lamont, a native of Brooklyn, returned from Cuba, where he was a prisoner of the Spanish. He says they treated him with great cruelty.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage, at the Church of the Messiah, preached a sermon on "The Fatherhood of God," claiming that no mediation was necessary between God and man.

In a storm in the South Atlantic, the rudder head of the American bark Alice Reed broke. Capt. Ford rigged up an ingenious jury steering gear that brought her safely 4,200 miles.

Although unable to preach, in consequence of a severe cold, Bishop Potter confirmed a class of forty persons at St. Thomas's Church, 227 at St. George's, and 12 firemen at Grace Church.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman preached at Temple Emanu-El on the attitude of the man of culture toward religion, showing that culture and religion are the two great factors of civilization.

Page 4.

William Rosenberg, seventeen years old, out of work, drank some iodine in order to kill himself, but ambulance surgeons soon placed him out of danger.

Page 5.

Yale and Polytechnic men played handball games in Brooklyn Saturday night. Yale won.

Many friends of James Mutrie, the baseball player, once manager of the Giants, attended the performance given for his benefit last night at the Academy of Music.

Bicycle trains were tried yesterday for the first time in this city on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Road. They were not very largely patronized, but the managers are satisfied with the experiment.

Amateur sailors were busy yesterday getting their boats into shape for the yachting season. Painting, scraping, and a general cleaning up was the order of the day. The Harlem Yacht Club has already prepared a schedule of races.

Page 7.

Henry W. Reid, Georgia member of the Populist National Committee, has declared himself in favor of sound money.

Julius Harburger made another speech yesterday advocating the re-election of Mayor Strong as first Chief Magistrate of Greater New York.

Ellis N. Crow, who disappeared from his home last Wednesday, was found yesterday at the workhouse, having been arrested for intoxication.

Maurice Grau declared that financial difficulties would not stand in the way of another season of grand opera. He said it was only a question of securing artists.

The Agricultural Department has issued a statement showing the areas submerged by the floods in the South, and the effect of the inundation on agricultural interests.

Mrs. Amelia Farrell was taken to Bellevue Hospital, suffering, apparently, from religious mania. She disappeared from home March 26, after saying she thought it her duty to work in the slums.

The progress of the Merchand French expedition in Africa is described in a letter from Brazzaville. Many of the African natives have been killed by the foreigners, whose aim is to connect the French Congo with Lake Tchad.

Page 10.

John Cushing, eleven years old, confessed in court that he was one of a party of boys who had stolen electrotype plates from 278 Water Street.

John Crum was held for trial on a charge that, with a companion, he assaulted at separate times two brothers named Hauck for the purpose of robbery.

William C. De Witt yesterday called Mayor Strong a monumental weathercock, owing to his veto of the Greater New York charter and the criticisms which he made on that document.

Several bicycle riders were arraigned in the police courts yesterday for riding in a manner to endanger the safety of pedestrians. Two men crossing streets were knocked down by wheelmen.

A pathetic scene, with much disorder and a muttering crowd, accompanied the carrying away of seven-year-old Rosa Greenstein by the Gerry Society at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Lam Jong, a Chinese laundryman, on Sixth Avenue, and James McCrae had a fight because the latter, having lost his check, demanded his goods, but they agreed in court to withdraw all charges.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union letters were read from Speaker Reed and Senator Platt, in reference to the union's protest against tobacco duties. A resolution condemning arbitration was tabled.

Col. Waring has reported to the Mayor that the first year's work of the Committee of Forty-one and the Board of Conference, organized to prevent labor troubles in the Street Cleaning Department, has been very successful.

Capt. John Phillips, one of the oldest pilots in this habor, died Saturday. He was always an eccentric man, it being related of him that he had frequently lit his pipe with ten-dollar bills, and once threw $400 into a stove.

Police Commissioner Parker delivered an address yesterday on "Political Life in American Cities" before the Tennyson Literary Circle. He said that citizens are too often careless of exercising their political rights and suffered thereby.

A delegation of property owners and business men of this city will go to Albany today to present arguments against the Finn Stoop-Line bill and ask Gov. Black to veto the measure. John E. Parsons has been retained to test the constitutionality of the measure if it becomes a law.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 4.
Losses by Fires.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 2.

THE WAR FEVER SPREADING

A General Belief in Europe that War Will Be Declared To-day or To-morrow.

PREPARATIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

The Greeks Full of Enthusiasm and Anxious to Begin Fighting—The Turks Expecting Orders from the Sultan to Assume the Offensive.

LONDON, April 11.—The Times to-morrow will print the following from its correspondent at Larissa:

"The general impression here is that war will be proclaimed to-morrow (Monday) or Tuesday. The position of affairs is now extremely critical. Although the Turkish Army has not yet assumed the offensive, orders to that effect from the Sultan are expected at any moment. All classes of the troops are full of war enthusiasm.

"Goussio, the accredited representative of the Ethnike Hetairia, tells me that he looks for important news to-day. He has been in conference with Greek Deputies and with leading supporters of the patriotic movement who have recently arrived here, and there seems to have been a deliberate plan to leave the initiative in the hands of the Ethnike Hetairia.

"The Greek outposts are being quietly strengthened, and small detachments are proceeding to their positions under cover of the darkness.

"Stringent orders have been issued against irregular fighting, and the penalty of death will be imposed for any infraction."

The Times's correspondent at Arta will say:

"The town is full of soldiers. Many of the residents have left their houses and gone to safer places. Three lines of defense are now ready with elaborate trenches and plenty of engineers and artillery. Col. Mænos, father of Constantine Manos, leader of the Cretan Sacred Band, is in command."

The Times's correspondent at Athens will say:

"The news of incursion into Turkish territory has been received here with great jubilation. The general belief is that nothing can now restrain the army, which is bound to follow across the frontier in a few days.

"The Athens newspapers reflect the popular enthusiasm, and contain highly optimistic forecasts of the progress of the band in Macedonia, where its presence is expected to exert a magical influence on the Christian population, and to be a signal for a general uprising. The former exploits of the famous insurgent leaders accompanying the expedition afford, it is believed, a guarantee of splendid success in the future.

"One newspaper says that the die is now cast; that a successful beginning has been made; that it is all over with diplomacy, negotiations, and identical notes or blockades, and that the eloquent voice of the rifle has spoken at last.

"A telegram from Arta to-night says that Greek bands are crossing the frontier at various points, and that war seems inevitable."

THE FIGHTING STILL CONTINUES.

Still Besieging the Barracks at Baltino.

ATHENS, April 11—8 P. M.—The latest advices here report that a portion of the invading force continues to besiege the barracks at Baltino. The remainder has continued the advance, but to a destination as yet unkown in Athens. It is reported that communications between Metzovo and Grovona are cut off.

The Cretan refugees here have addressed a petition to the embassies, in which, after reciting the whole history of the Cretan question, they declare that the only possible solution of it is annexation, and adding: "We hope that Christian Europe will be moved by our sufferings, martyrdom, and struggles for centuries to support our claims for union with Greece." The petition is signed by several thousands.

BUT LITTLE HOPE OF PEACE.

The Grecian Premier's Remark to a Correspondent.

LONDON, April 11.—The Daily Chronicle's special correspondent at Athens, Mr. Henry Norman, will say to-morrow:

"As the result of interviews which I have had to-day with King George, M. Delyannis, and M. Skouzes, it seems to me that the situation could not be much worse short of actual war. The last words of the Premier to me to-night were 'I have but little hope.'

"The Servian Government has summoned all the officers of the reserve, the militia, and the National Guard. The Servian insurgents are now on the Macedonian frontier, and the Servian Government is sending ammunition there continuously."

CHARGES AGAINST GREECE.

Accused of Being in Connivance with the Raiders.

LONDON, April 11.—The correspondent of The Daily News at Larissa will say to-morrow:

"As an alleged indication of the connivance of the Greek Government with the raid last Friday, it is pointed out that orders were sent to all the telegraph stations in the country on the day the band started to refuse to accept messages in cipher, while open telegrams announcing the fact of the raid were not accepted. This recalls the sudden derangement of Greek telegraphic communication on the day when Col. Vassos started for Crete, preventing the diplomats from advising their Governments of the expedition.

"It is rumored here that the resignation of M. Delyannis and the Cabinet is possible and that the powers have again offered the Governorship of Crete to Prince Waldemar of Denmark, but that the Duc de Chartres has advised his son-in-law to decline a candidature which is opposed by Italy and Austria."

TURKEY MAKES A PROTEST.

She Says the Greeks Have Furnished a Casus Belli.

LONDON, April 11.—The Times's Athens correspondent says:

"The Porte, in protest to the powers against the Greek invasion, says that the regular Greek army entered Turkish territory near Grevena, and committed acts of hostility by destroying three posts. The protest further declares that these acts virtually constitute an act of aggression and a casus belli, and denounces Greece as an aggressor in the affair.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.—In a communication to the Ambassadors, dated April 10, the Porte speaks of the Greek invaders of the previous day as "regular" troops, and the incursion is regarded here as the commencement of war.

A panic occurred at Valona yesterday on a rumor that the Greek warships were about to attack the town. Two thousand Bashi Bazouks assembled in an adjoining valley, and placed themselves in readiness to advance in case of an attack by marines on land.

The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople says that the foreign Ambassadors there consider the three circulars addressed in the early part of last week by the Porte to its representatives abroad, protesting against the suggestions made by some or all of the powers for the solution of the Cretan difficulty, as meddlesome, offensive, and intended as a tu quoque argument in reply to the recent remonstrance against the Tokat massacres.

The Porte has issued two additional circulars to its representatives. The first, which went out on Friday last, declares that the Greek regulars and the Greek artillery, commanded by bugle call, have invaded Turkey, and asserts the right of Turkey to repel. The second circular, which was dispatched yesterday, (Saturday,) announced the retreat of the aggressors over the frontier, and the restoration of the status quo. The Ambassadors consider the Turkish procedure in this respect correct.

GREEK LOSSES IN THE BATTLES.

Details of the Fights with the Turks in Macedonia.

LONDON, April 11.—The Times to-morrow will print the following Athens dispatch:

"The latest information received here on the subject of the raid shows that the invading insurgents first advanced toward Chassanga. It is reported that the Turks opposed the attack with artillery. The Greek losses are 23 killed and 27 wounded. The Turkish losses are said to have been much greater. It is rumored that yet another attack was made on the Turks at the rear of Mount Olympus, where the Greeks succeeded in planting a flag.

"Some details are at hand at last as to the skirmish near Grevena. On Thursday morning 1,500 Euzonoi, uniformed and commanded by Greek officers, crossed the frontier near Baltimon, and advanced to a point near Grevena. Here they met a detachment of the Fifteenth Chasseurs, on picket duty in the woods, and hemmed them in. After two hours of sharp fighting the Sixth Battalion of Chasseurs came to the rescue, under the command of Islam Pasha, and drove the Euzonoi back to the frontier. The insurgents lost 150 killed.

"At the same time the Greek artillery was firing upon a Turkish blockhouse, and the firing continued until midnight yesterday, the combatants retaining their respective positions. It is not known how many Turks were killed, but it is said the number was small."

STORY OF THE RAID.

The Grecian Invaders Said to Have Numbered Over 3,000.

ATHENS, April 11.—Noon.—Accounts are conflicting as to what really happened last Friday when the frontier was crossed by the insurgents, whose carefully planned invasion is accepted by the Athenians as inaugurating war. The Turks evidently share the view entertained at Athens that the movement was one of great importance. Advices from Elassona indicate a universal belief there that the invasion was simply a precursor to action by the Greek army.

Gen. Makris and his staff, with some knowledge of the movements afoot which they were unwilling to impart, left yesterday for Tyrnavos, the most important Greek position near Elassona. Four batteries of reinforcements followed to-day for the same point. At headquarters they declare that nothing is known as to the raid, and they will say nothing as to the probable character of the raiders. However, some additional light has been thrown on the subject to-day by an interview between the representative of The Associated Press and a prominent Greek who is evidently in close touch with the league and its plans. The Greek said:

"The movement of these bands is all in accordance with a very clearly defined programme. For years thousands of Greeks, even little children, on receiving a shilling have been in the habit of putting half of it into a National box in the cause of Pan-Hellenism. For many months it has been the plan of the league to stir up all the Pan-Hellenic peoples by means of armed bands. Now that a great moment has come in Greek history we have seized upon it. Our aim at present is to get behind the Turkish lines and to stir up all our brethren.

"Whether or not Europe insists on the integrity of Turkey, Greece is not animated by selfish views or with any desire for annexing territory to the kingdom. She demands not only a true and complete independence for heroic Crete, but the same independence for Epirus, Macedonia, and Thrace. And she demands this also for all the subjugated populations of Asia Minor.

"Therefore Greece will face any danger in order to reach that end. Years of frightful suffering and unnumbered crimes and tyrannies have been forced upon those who are our kinsmen by faith and blood in those countries, and we are pledged in the most solemn way and inspired by the most sacred and ennobling principles of liberty to do all in our power to lift from them the curse which burdens them."

When the attack began, strict orders were sent to all the Greek outposts on the frontier to preserve neutrality, and not to open fire until actually attacked by the Turks. The only casualties reported are the deaths of two leaders and of three Italians.

ANOTHER FIRE IN CANEA.

The Town More Orderly Since the Troops Arrived.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch to The Times from Canea says that another fire broke out in the vicinity of the Italian barracks, but was extinguished before it had made much progress. A quantity of dynamite bombs was found in a house adjoining the barracks and promptly seized. Since the arrival of the foreign troops the town has been somewhat more orderly, and the Mahommedans have ceased to carry arms openly.

The Greek troops were observed yesterday through field glasses placing their tents about two miles away from the town in the direction of the Ayah Plain. Two shots were fired at them.

Greece Wants an Internal Loan.

ATHENS, April 11—4 P. M.—The President of the Boule (the Greek legislative chamber) has convened a special session to pass measures imperatively needed. It is understood that an internal loan of 20,000,000 drachmas is under consideration, and that the Government is now negotiating with the banks for that amount.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Greater New York Charter and Raines Law Amendments to be Put Through This Week.

ANTI-TRUST BILLS COMING UP.

Large Number of Local Measures on the Calendars—Great Deal of Business That Must Be Pushed in Order to Secure Adjournment April 24.

ALBANY, April 11.—It is doubtful whether the Legislature will be able to adjourn April 24 if all the promises made by the Republican leaders are to be kept.

The calendar of the Senate is fifty pages long and that of the Assembly is equally long, and unless cloture is applied on some of the many important measures it will be difficult to clear the calendars in time for adjournment next week.

Several bills supplemental to the Greater New York charter are pending, all of which the Republican leaders have agreed to put through, having pledged this much in consideration of votes for the charter itself. Unless all those bills shall be passed promptly the Legislature may be kept waiting beyond April 24 for returns from the Mayors to whom they must be submitted.

This Week in the Senate.

The important matters to come before the Senate this week are the Raines law amendments, which it is proposed to pass Tuesday, and the Greater New York charter, which is to be passed over the veto of Mayor Strong of New York.

While it is conceded that the Raines law amendments will be passed, an exciting debate is in prospect, in which the minority, and possibly the Republican Senators who bolted the caucus, will be the antagonists. It is not probable the bill will have a margin of more than two votes if a full Senate is present, because only thirty-two Senators are bound by caucus, and the bill, being a tax bill, a two-thirds vote—thirty votes—is required to pass it.

There is a rumor of defection from the caucus rule in respect to the amendment exempting clubs from taxation on the part of some of the Republican Senators, but the leaders scout the idea that any Senator who staid in the caucus will dare to disregard the rule.

The Judiciary Committee undoubtedly will report Wednesday morning the Anti-Trust bills, and it is the general impression that the bills will be amended in a few particulars, for many of the Republican leaders, with the exception of Senator Lexow, who is responsible for the bills, are of the opinion that they are too sweeping. It is believed that an amendment will be accepted which will not define so specifically as the present bills what an illegal combination of corporations is. An effort will be made in the committee to provide that the same law in relation to the reports required of domestic companies will be made applicable to foreign companies.

It is predicted the Greater New York charter will be passed over Mayor Strong's veto by a vote practically as large as the one given it when it came up for passage for the first time. All of the amendments suggested by the Mayor were presented by Senator Cantor when the bill came up for final passage and were voted down.

In order to finish by April 24 the work pending before the Legislature it will be necessary for the Senate to labor night and day, for the Senate is behind in its work on local bills. The calendar is loaded down with these bills, and through errors in printing and necessary technical amendments, action on them is delayed.

Of the important measures on the Senate calendar yet to be disposed of are Senator Mullin's Anti-Scalpers bills, Senator Grady's Anti-American Flag Mutilation bill, the bill authorizing the State to run its own lighting plant for the Capitol, and Senator Humphrey's bill compelling the Lloyds insurance companies to organize under the regular insurance laws of the State.

In the Assembly.

Chairman Austin of the Cities Committee of the Assembly said Friday afternoon that he believed that on Monday night the Greater New York charter and the veto would be handed down and read, and that the Assembly at once would pass the bill over Mayor Strong's veto. He thought it unlikely that the amendments suggested by the Mayor would be incorporated in the bill.

It is reported that some of the up-State legislators who voted for the bill when it was passed a little over two weeks ago have changed their minds regarding the question and will vote against the repassage of the bill. The Assembly leaders ridicule this rumor and predict the charter will be passed in the Assembly over Mayor Strong's veto by as large a vote as it received on the original passage.

Since the Governor has suspended the three days' rule on the Raines law amendments, it is understood that the bill will be taken up in the Assembly early in the week and passed, but there probably will be a caucus.

Assembly Special Orders.

Monday night the Assembly will consider Mazet's bill providing that in future persons to be tried for misdemeanors in the City of New York shall not be permitted to have their cases sent by the Court of Special Sessions to the Circuit Court, where they may have a jury trial, as can be done under the existing law. An attempt was made last week to force this bill through the Assembly as a party measure, but many of the Republicans joined forces with the Democrats and recommitted the bill.

Mr. Hoes's bill providing for equalizing among the several counties the amount paid into the State Treasury by the United States by a direct tax levied by an act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, also will come before the Assembly Monday night.

Other measures to come before the Assembly Monday are Mr. Brennan's bill to abolish fine and imprisonment for nonpayment of taxes, and Mr. Forrester's bill providing that bicycles shall be carried free of charge on ferries.

Tuesday the Assembly will consider Mr. Fuller's bill providing that pure cider vinegar need not contain the amount of acidity required by law in other kinds of vinegar.

Story of Bridge Jumping Denied.

A man fell overboard from a boat on the East River early yesterday evening, and a report was at once started that a bridge-jumper had successfully eluded the vigilance of the bridge police. No one could be found last night who had seen the accident. The bridge police and the police of the Oak Street Station denied the rumor absolutely.

PLATT TALKED FOR PEACE

Came from Washington to Restore Harmony as to Legislation in the Republican Organization.

RURAL LEADERS GAIN THE DAY.

Senator Raines Announces that the Liquor Law Amendments Will Be Pushed Through—One Slight Concession—A Crowd of Politicians at the Conference.

Senator Platt was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning doing his utmost to restore peace within the ranks of the Republican State organization. He returned to Washington at 3:30 o'clock over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The troubles between the city and the country leaders growing out of the differences of opinion regarding the Raines amendments to the liquor tax law made Mr. Platt's presence here necessary. When he left his hotel the city members had been vanquished. Senator Raines, after an audience with Senator Platt, announced that the amendments would be acted on by the Senate, and he will not permit of any change in them.

When they reach the Assembly, however, the bill will be altered so as to allow hotels to remain open until 2 o'clock in the morning, instead of 1 o'clock, thus giving an additional hour for serving drinks. This and the free cracker and cheese feature for saloons are the only changes he will sanction. He was rather elated at the result of his interview.

Chairman Lauterbach had a talk with Mr. Platt, but later refrained from imparting any information as to the nature of his conference.

There was talk of a conference of city members, that they might arrange a plan of procedure. None was held, however, according to Mr. Lauterbach.

The attendance at the "Sunday school" class was surprisingly large. It is understood that the rural members hurried to the parlors with roseate plans of capturing some Federal patronage for friends. Senators Lamy and Grant both had earnest pleas framed for deserving constituents. George R. Bidwell, organization candidate for Collector of this Port, and Cornelius Van Cott, who wants to be Postmaster again, were on hand, and reminded the Senator that they were still in the race.

Among those who called and obtained audience with Mr. Platt were:

Senator Krum, Senator Page, National Committeeman "Fred" S. Gibbs, District Leader Reisenweber, County Committeeman McKeever, Insurance Superintendent Payn, Charles Hess, Reuben L. Fox, clerk of the State Committee; State Committeemen Proctor and Parkhurst, Assemblymen Wilcox, Sullivan, Husted, Hobbie, and Andrews; Jacob M. Patterson, former Justice Clarence W. Mead, Secretary George R. Manchester of the County Committee, Assemblyman Austin, Chairman of the Cities Committee, Assemblyman Reinhard, Senators Malby, Grant, Higgins, Lamy, Ford, and Lexow.

A BICYCLE WITH A SHOTGUN.

A New Idea by a Nimrod Rider of Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 11.—Johnson Brown, a mighty Nimrod, near Garner, this State, is having a bicycle built with a shotgun mounted across the handlebar. The gun will be fixed on a swivel, so that the rider of the machine can manipulate it at will. It will be a breech-loader and shells can be pushed in without causing him the trouble of leaving his saddle.

Whenever his path crosses that of a flock of geese or brant he will simply set the gun at work. If the machine proves to be a success Brown will have it patented.

CHANGING A FACULTY.

Professors Not in Harmony with the Populistic Administration.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 11.—The dismissal of Prof. George T. Fairchild, for eighteen years President of the Kansas State Agricultural College, seems to have been only the beginning of a clean sweep proposed by the Board of Regents. It was followed yesterday by the discharge of fourteen other members of the Faculty and numerous other employes of the institution. No charges were preferred against any of them. The reasons given are that the discharged instructors "were not in harmony with the fundamental principles of the administration." The Board of Regents is controlled by the Populists.

TO RAISE RAILROAD FARES.

A General Advance to be Made Between Chicago and the East.

CHICAGO, April 11.—By May 1 the passenger rates from New York to Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis will be raised on a speed basis. By a circular issued late Saturday night from the Joint Traffic Association all trains between New York and Cincinnati making the time in less than 23½ hours, and all trains between New York and St. Louis making the time in less than 33 hours, must charge $1 extra for every hour or fraction thereof.

This means nothing more nor less than a general advance in passenger fares between Chicago and the East. All the first-class trains between Chicago and New York now make the time in from 23 to 26 hours, and on all these trains the joint trust roads will charge extra fare after May 1 next.

AFFECTS 10,000 MINERS.

Tennessee Coal and Iron Company Proposes to Reduce Wages.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 11.—The labor situation in the Birmingham district has become very serious since yesterday morning. Upon invitation the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company's coal miners in the Blocton district met the officials of the company in conference at Blocton yesterday 1,000 strong. President Nat Baxter, Jr., proposed a reduction in wages of 12½ per cent., giving as his reason that large export coal contracts depended on it.

If the reduction was accepted the men, he said, would get steady work; if not, such as the company could give in the face of the failure to secure contracts hinging on close margins. Mr. Baxter asked that the reduction become effective June 1 if possible; if not then, by July 1 at least, when the present contract with the miners expires. The miners will decide whether or not to accept the cut and give reply in a day or so. They do not seem to be disposed to accept the cut. Ten thousand miners are affected, the Tennessee Company's wage scale governing the district and they themselves employing 7,000 miners.

A CHURCH ROOF COLLAPSES.

Seven Women and One Man Killed During the Mass.

PARIS, April 11.—While mass was being said in a church near Castres, in the Department of Tarn, the roof collapsed.

Seven women and one man were killed, and thirty persons were seriously injured.

PHILIPPINE REBELS YIELD.

Over Ten Thousand of Them Surrender to the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Spanish Minister De Lome to-day received advices that 10,803 rebels in the Philippine Islands have surrendered.

Aside from a few marauders in the Province of Neuva Reija, the remainder of the islands is quiet.

This surrender the Minister regards as practically settling the rebellion.

JAPAN IS GETTING ANGRY.

She Has Decided to Send Two Warships to Hawaii.

YOKOHAMA, April 11.—The Government of Japan has decided to send two warships to Hawaii, stopping meanwhile all emigration.

A number of rejected emigrants have arrived at Kobe. The Japanese press is urging the Government to take a firm attitude toward the Hawaiian and American Governments.

MARRIED A GERMAN BARON.

A San Francisco Woman Wedded to a Foreign Noble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 11.—Mrs. Jennie Shurtloff Young was married yesterday to the Baron Robert Ludwig von Turkheim who is said to be a member of the Royal Guards of Germany, and the owner of a vast estate near Mannheim. The wedding was celebrated in Oakland. Immediately following the ceremony the Baron and his wife left for New York en route to Mannheim.

TO BANISH THE WHITES.

The Marriage of Their Prophet Angers the Oldtown Indians.

OLDTOWN, Me., April 11.—The Oldtown Indians, whose tribal name is the Tarrantines, have issued a decree banishing from their reservation on an island in the Penobscot all white persons. The edict, which is to be immediately put into effect, was brought about by the remarriage of Mme. Bishop, the white soothsayer of the tribe.

Mme. Bishop's mother gave her as a child to the Indians to rear, and at maturity she married one and became the mother of a large family. She is a noted prophet, and the Indians were proud of her. Their pride increased after she was left a widow, but when recently she married a white man she lost her prestige. The Indians last week seized all her property and ordered her and her husband to leave the island without delay, which they did. Now they follow this up by banishing all whites, which comes hard on many squaws, who have married white men. It is not believed, however, that serious trouble will result.

ATTACKED BY A CRAZY MAN.

A Connecticut Farmer Nearly Killed by a Farm Hand.

EASTON, Conn., April 11.—A young Swede, known as Peter Carlson, employed by an aged farmer of Easton named Hanford Lyon, suddenly went insane to-day, and while the other members of the family were at church nearly murdered the old man. The Swede was found hiding in a barn, and after a violent struggle was arrested and taken to Bridgeport by Constable Tucker. When found the Swede fought like a demon, and it was only after he had been bound with ropes from head to heel that he could be subdued. Constable Tucker tells the story as follows:

The Swede had been employed by Farmer Lyon only a short time. Mr. Lyon's son and the latter's wife went to church, leaving their son with his grandfather. Upon their return they found the child in the road near the house crying and moaning out that his grandfather had been killed. The old man was found on the floor of the house semi-conscious. He managed to tell them that he had been attacked by "Peter," who had become insane, and that his life had been saved by two neighbors who had heard his cries for help. The weapon with which the attack was made has not been found, but it was something inflicting ugly gashes in the man's head.

Farmer Lyon will probably recover, but his condition is serious.

THE WEATHER.

An area of high pressure covers the lake regions and extends southward to Florida. A second area of high pressure is central in the North Pacific coast and covers the Rocky Mountain plateau.

The storm central in Northern Montana Saturday has moved southeastward to Oklahoma, and now covers the central Rocky Mountain slope. It has been attended by rains throughout the Missouri Valley and on the Rocky Mountain plateau. Showers have occurred also in the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys and on the New England and South Atlantic coast.

The barometer has fallen on the Rocky Mountain slope and risen on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau, also generally eastward of the Mississippi River.

The weather will be generally fair in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, but showers are indicated for the Ohio, the Middle Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and on the central Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will continue to rise slowly east of the Mississippi River, and it will fall on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	37	38	41
6 A. M.	36	37	39
9 A. M.	40	38	40
12 M.	42	45	47
4 P. M.	47	50	52
6 P. M.	47	49	51
9 P. M.	46	46	47
12 P. M.	45	44	47

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45½
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1896	42
Corresponding date for last 20 years	47

Commencing Monday, April 12, 1897, D., L. & W. R. R. will run through Buffet sleeping cars to Chicago, leaving New York daily at 7:30 P. M., arriving in Chicago 9:00 P. M. following day. Dining car service west of Buffalo.—Adv.

PASSENGER TRAINS COLLIDE

North-bound Florida Special Crashes Into a Local on the Southern Railway at Charlotte, N. C.

THREE MEN KILLED, SIX HURT.

Express Train Was Running at the Rate of Forty-five Miles an Hour—Local Was About Moving on a Siding.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 11.—North-bound Florida Special on the Southern Railway, No. 36, and local south-bound Passenger Train No. 11, collided at 11:15 o'clock this morning at Harrisburg, a small town about thirteen miles north of this city, killing three persons and injuring six.

The dead are:

BENTON, T. CLINGMAN, of Charlotte; postal clerk on No. 11.
EUDY, TITUS, of Forest Hill, Concord.
DONALDSON, WILL, fireman.

The Injured.

Those injured are:

TUNSTALL, W. B., of Danville; engineer of No. 36; badly scalded about the head, arms, and face.
KINNEY, J. C., of Thomasville, engineer; scalded about chest, back, arms, and neck; will die.
LOVELL, JAMES, conductor; cut on the face.
LEE, FITZHUGH, colored, porter; legs hurt.
CLEMENS, WILLIAM S., of East Durham, N. C.; slightly hurt.
GALLAGHER, R. E., express messenger, hurt about the head and arms; also badly bruised.

The north-bound special was late in leaving Charlotte, but had the right of way, its orders being to pass the local train at Harrisburg, where there is a siding.

No. 11 had slowed up preparatory to taking this siding, and was but 100 yards from the north end of the switch when the express, running at forty-five miles an hour, dashed into it. The two engines came together with a terrific crash.

Just previous to the collision Engineer Tunstall applied the air brake and jumped. Many of the passengers on No. 36 were thrown from the seats, but none of them was hurt.

The two express cars on the north-bound train were shattered into thousands of pieces, and soon after the accident the postal car of the local caught fire, but by the use of chemicals the flames were extinguished.

Postal Clerk Benton suffered a horrible death. His legs were pinioned so close to the boiler of one of the engines that he was being burned by the heat and steam. He begged piteously to his rescuers to cut off his legs and extricate him. Although every effort was made to release him, it was an hour and a half before he was taken out. He lived but fifteen minutes longer.

Fireman Donaldson and John Eudy were found in the centre of the wreck. Kinney was taken from the wreck alive, but is so badly scalded that he is not expected to live through the night.

The wounded are being cared for in this city.

HEIR TO $100,000 FOUND.

John C. King of Duquesne, Penn., Wanted by a Lawyer.

TROY, N. Y., April 11.—A. J. Dwyer of New Orleans came to this city searching for John C. King of Duquesne, Penn., who have disappeared and was supposed to have come to Troy.

A brother of King died recently and left a fortune of about $100,000, to which the missing man is sole heir.

It was learned to-night that the missing man had been located here, and that a local attorney has been employed by him to look after his interests in the estate.

DENOUNCED A CHURCH.

J. C. Hogan Attacks the Ministers of the Methodist Church.

ONEONTA, April 11.—The Rev. J. C. Hogan of Scranton, Penn., addressed a large audience in a theatre here to-day. His address was devoted principally to the history of his troubles with the Wyoming Conference of Pennsylvania. He claims he was discriminated against by the Church authorities because he is a prohibitionist, and last Friday withdrew.

He said: "The position and reputation of a faithful preacher of salvation and righteousness cannot be safe in the keeping of wilfully sinful and partisan Bishops and Presiding Elders." He alleged that the Church is in complicity with the liquor traffic, and the vast majority of the Bishops, pastors, and voting members of the Methodist Episcopal Church cast their influence and ballots for the representatives of the liquor traffic.

Mr. Hogan concluded by saying that the Conference desired his parchments, but he wanted first to mark them. He then burned the name of the Bishops who ordained him from the certificates, saying that he would as soon have the signatures of the meanest rumsellers in the State attached to them.

GOV. ATKINSON'S SON MARRIED

Religious Ceremony Supplements the Civil Wedding.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 11.—John H. Atkinson, the seventeen-year-old son of Gov. W. Y. Atkinson of Georgia, was married again to-day to Miss Ada Byrd, the sixteen-year-old daughter of C. P. Byrd of Atlanta, Ga., the Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta officiating. There were present to witness the ceremony Gov. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Byrd, Judge Spencer Atkinson of the Georgia Supreme Court, and Charles P. North, Assistant Clerk of the Georgia Senate.

The trouble in securing the necessary license was overcome this morning, when Mr. Byrd notified the County Clerk that his daughter had his consent to her marriage, the law of Tennessee requiring the consent of both parents to the marriage of either party if they be under seventeen years of age. The youthful couple left on the afternoon train for Nashville, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Gov. Atkinson, speaking of his son's marriage, said: "All is well that ends well. Many people have married younger than they, and have been happy, and I expect they will be. We will do all in our power to assist them."

The marriage to-day was a sequel to the elopement March 30 of young Atkinson and Miss Byrd. The pair were married March 30 by a Justice of the Peace. The parents of the eloping couple found them a few days later and decided that they should be remarried by a clergyman.

SHOW OF A SPRING SUNDAY

Fashionable Folk Turn Out in Thousands to Admire and to be Admired.

THRONGS VISIT GRANT'S TOMB.

Central Park and Riverside Drive Crowded All Day with Prominent People in Carriages and on Horseback — Typical Fine Sunday Parade.

Except for an hour or two in the afternoon, the weather was a little too cold yesterday for an ideal outing day. People who were deceived by the blue sky and bright sunshine into wandering far from home without their Winter wraps discovered that they had made a mistake. The inclination of Winter to dally a little in the lap of Spring was only too apparent.

It was a great day for folks who like to come out in the glory of their Spring apparel the Sunday before Easter, so as to be just a little different from everybody else. They were on the streets in great force, making a great display of all the most fashionable colors and cuts. People who went for a walk, walked. It was too frosty for loitering by the wayside, even to watch the fine people roll by in their carriages.

It appeared as though everybody who owned or could hire a horse passed in the neighborhood of Grant's tomb. There positively was not room in the vicinity of the mausoleum for even a small proportion of the people in carriages who wanted to get near it. It was the greatest Sunday crowd ever seen on Riverside Drive, and the difficulty in keeping it from clogging up every thoroughfare gave the police a foretaste of what they may expect on Grant Day. Until the approaches to the tomb from the north are very much improved, it is going to be a difficult task to take care of a large crowd in that neighborhood.

In the sunny part of the day it was impossible to get a livery stable turn-out for love or money. Nearly all of them had been engaged in advance and at pretty steep prices. Saddle horses were even scarcer than driving horses. The bridle paths in the Park and the smooth roads above the Harlem were overrun with young men and women from the different riding clubs. Every riding academy in the city had its stalls clear soon after noon. Indoor riding has come to an end for this season, and the proprietors of the academies say that outdoor riding will be more popular this Summer than it has been since the bicycle craze set in. They talk of a reaction against the "bike." People they talked to in this way glanced at the scores of wheelmen that trundled by their academies every ten minutes of the day and smiled.

Several members of the Rough Riding Club of Pittsburg were among the throng of horsemen in the Park, as guests of the Rough Riding Club of this city. They also joined in the general pilgrimage to Grant's tomb. Walter J. Peck, President of the New York Riding Club, and Elias Rothschild, with twenty members of the Park Riding Club, and James McNaughton were out early on spirited mounts. Among the Harlemites noticed were F. W. Hansing and Miss Hansing, and G. Hawley Rockwood. Former District Attorney William Forster and Charles Fuchs, one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Academy, were out for a canter. Prof. J. D. Prince, on his bay gelding, Mercury, was another rider.

It is rather early for fashionable Spring turnouts, but there were a few seen yesterday. One of the prettiest was a spider phaeton, owned by Siegfried Heineman. It is made on a new pattern taken from a victoria shape, and has C springs at the rear. The panels are painted a dark olive green, and the gearing has for a foundation the same color. The striping is new—a cream color edged with rich apple green.

Aurel Batonyi handled the ribbons over a team of four. The leaders were grays and the wheelers chestnuts, slightly heavier in build. John Dee drove a pair of bay mares, Mollie D. and Mollie B., which trot together in 2:22¼. John Quinn, the "Sycamore of Harlem," was seated comfortably in a light road wagon behind a bay mare, which at times traveled at a 2:25 clip, and behind him came Charles K. Lexow, the brother of the Senator from Nyack, and the Republican leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District. Seated beside him in the dogcart was Charles Shongood, his political lieutenant.

William Durland handled the ribbons over a pair of brown hackneys, and near him was W. E. D. Stokes in a road wagon behind a brown trotting mare. Henry Sire of the Bijou drove a big chestnut. August von Biene, the 'cellist, rode in a victoria, and was accompanied by three foreign friends; ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant drove a sturdy roadster, and Edward Bolger was out in an English mail cart with his wife and a friend.

CENTRAL PARK CROWDED.

Visitors Thronged Every Part—The Menagerie Specially Favored.

Central Park, the last vestiges of its Winter disguise abandoned, blossomed yesterday in all the glory of Easter finery and sent out an invitation the answer to which almost overpowered the Park keepers and policemen. From before noon until long after dusk walks and drives were crowded. Teams by the hundreds, bicycles and riders by the thousands, and pedestrians too many to be counted thronged every available space.

Among the older folk and those accompanied by children the menagerie was the centre of attraction. So great was the crowd that the keepers kept every one moving, much to the disappointment of the little ones who wanted to see the lion cubs at play and were willing to stand around all day, or even longer, to admire the appetite of the hippopotamus. Almost as many sought the broad walks or lined the entrances at Fifty-ninth Street at Fifth and Eighth Avenues and watched the constant stream of bicyclists and carriages.

Two pickpockets arrested, a dozen or more youngsters selling lozenges badly scared, and about fifty children lost and found were the only casualties of the day, with the exception of two runaways on the West Drive, which did no damage to either life or property.

One well-dressed little boy of four, who said his name was Walter James Henry, cried bitterly when asked about his home and parents. Between sobs he declared that he did not know papa's name, did not know mamma's name, and only knew his sister's name, which was Belle. Belle, he said, took him to the Park and lost him. "Belle," who herself did not appear to be more than six years old, called about 5:30 o'clock, and in a matter-of-fact way recovered her lost brother and took him home.

Visitors at the Aquarium.

There was a falling off in the attendance at the Aquarium yesterday, there being only 11,421 visitors. The highest number yet reached on Sunday was 17,372. The greatest rush was during the last hour and a half, when more than 6,000 passed through the gates.

Visitors to North Beach.

Many persons visited North Beach, S. I., yesterday. Chief of Police Corrigan said fully 5,000 reached the beach, but the air was too cold, and no one remained long.

The Italian Cruiser Sails.

PALERMO, April 11.—Owing to a slight accident to the Liguria, she has been replaced by the cruiser Dozali, which sailed this morning to be present at the ceremony of dedicating the Grant mausoleum.

Battleship Massachusetts.

The coast-defense battleship Massachusetts left her anchorage off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Saturday afternoon and proceeded to the navy yard. There she will be floated into the new dry dock for painting and to have bilge keels fitted to her hull. The vessel will be ready to participate in the naval review celebrative of the Grant memorial, on April 27.

Mr. Shepard at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Shepard, who were married Saturday, were registered at the Plaza Hotel yesterday. They occupied a fine suite of rooms and received several callers.

LAST OF THE OYSTER.

The Majority Have No Use for Him After This Month—Little Neck Clams Redivivus.

This is the valedictory month of the oyster. In a few days the blue point will be ignored, except by a few faddists, who insist on eating him all the year round, and the little neck clam, barely big enough to meet legal requirements, will be the delicacy of the season.

Oystermen say that it has been a good year, both for local and for shipping trade. The demand from the West has been much greater than usual. The Californian has a very good oyster of his own shipped from San Francisco and other Pacific coast ports, but if he can afford it he insists on having the oyster shipped from the East. This in spite of the fact that the native product is very much cheaper, very much smaller, and by persons accustomed to them, said to be of very fine flavor. They are supposed to bear a much closer resemblance to the English Whitstable—which sell in the best London restaurants at 90 cents a dozen—than our Eastern oysters.

The demand for blue points from abroad has been greater than ever this year. One firm in the Great South Bay, Long Island, devoted itself almost exclusively to packing and shipping for the English trade. They get better prices in London than they can here. Large American oysters, such as are seldom used here, except for stews and roasts, sell in London for a shilling a dozen. But the finer grade oysters, for which a great demand has grown within the last four years, readily command 60 cents a dozen, which leaves a large profit after paying cost of transportation.

It has been estimated that during the oyster season the New York markets, which supply the local shipping trade, find sale for 25,000 baskets of oysters a week. This means very nearly 100,000,000 oysters. The business gives employment to a great number of men, who are obliged to look for something else to do when the oyster season closes. New York oystermen say that the beds hereabouts, in the upper reaches of the East River and along the Connecticut shore, were never in better condition. They look for a more prolific yield and even better prices next Fall. Meanwhile the clam will have everything its own way.

CITY FARMS ON VACANT LOTS.

The Committee in Charge of This Charity Work Appeals for Funds—Plans for the Season.

The committee on the cultivation of vacant lots by the unemployed, under the care of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, is actively engaged in preparing plans for the work of the coming season. This scheme has already proved a success, and the committee is endeavoring to raise a subscription sufficiently liberal to enlarge the scope of the work.

The members of the committee are R. Fulton Cutting, Bolton Hall, Jacob H. Schiff, and William H. Tolman. They have each had previous experience in this special branch of relief work and are enthusiastic over its possibilities. The applicants for pieces of land on the vacant-lot farms could not all be supplied last year, and all through the Winter men and women have been applying every week for a plot, however small, upon which to work. In one instance eight women formed themselves into a little club, or colony, desiring a piece of this land to see what they could do to maintain themselves by working it together.

Many instances are cited where the scheme has resulted in wonderful advantage to the workers. One woman started in the first year without money to pay her rent, not even knowing where her next meal was to come from. She cleared $184 the first year and $124 last year. Old soldiers who are disabled work in the vacant lots and make enough to support themselves comfortably. Instances are given by the committee where applicants have made several hundred dollars and have gone to the country to continue farming. One of these has taken thirteen prizes at the State Agricultural Show.

To equip a man or woman for this vacant-lot farming costs about $20 per family, and the committee desires to obtain funds immediately for this work. Checks may be made payable to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 27 Pine Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Northwestern Company Trying to Keep the Stream in Its Course.

OMAHA, Neb., April 11.—The Northwestern Railroad is engaged in a conflict with the current of the Missouri. Where the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley branch of the system crosses the river at Blair, the bridge is on a big bend in the course of the stream.

Since the floods came this Spring, the river has shown a decided tendency to change its course at this point and make a cut-off. If it does this the bridge will be left over a lake three miles from the channel of the stream.

To-day the current washed away a strip of land forty feet wide at the threatened point, carrying down some of the Elkhorn tracks and some cars. The Elkhorn people have a force of men at work making every effort to save the bridge.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

Railroad Men Interested in Its Reorganization.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 11.—A party of prominent railway officials and others representing railway interests in the State are visiting Milwaukee, in connection with the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central property. The gentlemen in the party are Edward H. Abbott, President of the former Wisconsin Central Company; Stephen Little, Controller of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad; Attorney Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, representing Mr. Abbott, and Mr. Goodwin, secretary to Mr. Little.

The visitors were closeted in the general offices of the Central during yesterday, and at an early hour this morning they left, accompanied by Auditor Toombs and other officials of the road, for Manitowoc. They are expected to return to Milwaukee this evening, when Mr. Little and clerk will leave for New York, the others remaining in the city for a few days.

Western Passenger Business.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The General Passenger Agents' Committee of Western roads has finished its work on the agreement for passenger business. The only difference from the old agreement is in this section: "Whenever it is necessary to make a change in any rate rule, or regulation affecting passenger traffic, immediate notice of such change shall be filed with the Chairman in ample time to enable him to make announcement thereof to all lines in interest."

CHINAMEN IN A RIOT.

Reserves Called Out to Quell Disorder in Mott Street.

A small-sized riot took place last night in Chinatown which required the efforts of the entire reserve squad from the Elizabeth Street Police Station to quell, and resulted in the cutting of at least one Chinaman.

The trouble began about 8 o'clock on the top floor of 16 Mott Street, which is the Chinese Joss house. A meeting was being held of Brooklyn and New York laundrymen, with the object, it is said, of considering a reduction in the prices for laundry work. The building was filled with Mongolians, and hundreds gathered on the sidewalks, unable to get in. Early in the proceedings differences of opinion arose, and a free fight was soon in progress, beginning in the meeting room and extending into the street. When Policeman Helbig arrived the outpour of Celestials filled the street.

The reserves were called out and came on the run. The entire street was blocked by that time, and the police charged the mob and drove them away. It was with great difficulty that, step by step, the officers fought their way to the upper floor, pushing and pulling fighting Chinamen in their ascent. Three of the leaders among the rioters were arrested and locked up, charged with disorderly conduct. One of these, Ah Jung of 16 Greenwich Street, was badly cut about the head.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Arbitration, Cuban Resolution, Appropriations and Bankruptcy Bills Pending in Senate.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Not Certain the House Will Transact Any Business—Possible Some Action May Be Taken in Respect to the Armor-Plate Problem.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The outlook for the week in the Senate is so much befogged by the situation with reference to committee reorganization that it is impossible to forecast the proceedings with any degree of accuracy. There is a possibility that this question may consume a great deal of attention, and if it shall not be disposed of satisfactorily it may be used to prevent effort to secure action on important measures.

Aside from the matter of reorganization, there are four important questions before the Senate. These are the Morgan Cuban resolution, the Bankruptcy bill, the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, and the Appropriation bills.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day he was hopeful of securing consideration for the treaty some time this week. He thought the only circumstance likely to prevent would be the continued absence of Senators. Senator Davis refuses to make any predictions as to the result of the final vote or when that vote will be reached.

Senator Allison said when he presented to the Senate the report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill that he would call it up this week. Senator Pettigrew, who will have charge of the Indian bill, says he hopes to take up that bill. If the Democrats do not object on account of the incomplete condition of the committees, both bills probably will be acted upon during the week.

Senator Gorman is expected to make a general attack upon the appropriations during the pendency of these measures.

Both Senators Hoar and Nelson are anxious to press the Bankruptcy bill to a vote, but it will give way before any of the other measures mentioned.

It is not certain the House this week will transact any business. There is a possibility that the armor-plate matter may be taken up, in view of the desire of the Navy Department that some way may be provided by which armor may be procured for the battleships Illinois, Wisconsin, and Alabama. The leaders of the House will determine this matter before the House meets Wednesday. If they shall decide to meet the wishes of Secretary Long, the Committee on Rules will report a special order under which the House may proceed.

THE BERING SEA TROUBLES.

Negotiations Regarding the Seal Fisheries Between This Country and Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The recent appointment of ex-Secretary Foster and ex-Assistant Secretary Hamlin by the President to assist in the negotiations now in progress with Great Britain respecting the Bering Sea fisheries is regarded here as indicative that this long-standing diplomatic issue has at last assumed grave importance, and that an earnest effort is to be made to end the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, or at least to place the subject on such a footing before the beginning of the approaching open season as will prevent it from passing into a more serious phase.

The diplomatic correspondence of the past year makes it evident that a severe strain was placed upon the patience of the officials of both the United States and Great Britain, and the warning given quietly but firmly by the British Premier that further proceedings by the American revenue cutters in the line of last year's programme could not be tolerated, and the intimation from Secretary Olney that there would be no change unless additional restrictions were imposed upon the British sealing vessels, hold out latent possibilities of a serious entanglement of the two friendly powers, unless some arrangement can be made before the end of May. For the reason that ex-Secretary Foster was familiar with the earlier stages of the negotiations leading up to the Paris arbitration, while to ex-Assistant Secretary Hamlin is due in large measure the credit for the conduct of the negotiations of the last Administration on this subject, they have been chosen to assist now in averting this threatened trouble.

The trouble appears to have begun principally through the refusal of the British authorities to renew last year the regulations requiring British vessels going into the seal waters to place their firearms under seal, to give effect to the Paris regulation prohibiting the use of such weapons in killing seal. This regulation was laid down on evidence that a large proportion of the seals killed with guns sank and were never recovered, involving wasteful mortality. The British having refused to seal up their arms, the United States Government adopted the plan of making a most thorough search of every sealing vessel in Bering Sea. There was justification for a search in the regulations, but again the British Government protested, claiming that British vessels were thereby subjected to unnecessary and most vexatious detention; that their catches were overhauled and thrown into confusion, and that the only result was the discovery of one skin in which the American boarding officer thought he saw a shot wound, and of a log book a few days in arrears in entries. Yet for this twenty-six out of twenty-nine British vessels in the seal waters were searched eighty-two times, one vessel being boarded six times in twenty-four days.

Secretary Olney, on the other hand, justified the course of the revenue officers by pointing out that all of the three seized vessels were convicted in British courts. He also gave some startling figures to show the need of additional restrictive regulations which he invited the British Government to accept. From actual count he showed that in 1895 no less than 28,000 dead seal pups were found on the Seal Islands which had perished from starvation because their mothers had been killed at sea by sealing vessels. Also, it was stated that in the same season the vessels had taken 44,169 skins, as against 31,585 in the previous year, and Secretary Olney asserted that if the killing was to go on at this rate the total destruction of the seal herd would be accomplished in the course of about two more seasons.

To make the showing worse from our point of view, it was stated that the lawful catch on the seal islands had largely fallen off. Efforts were made to devise some way of insuring the seal against the use of firearms by poachers, but they came to nothing, and the upshot was that both sides stood firm, the British warning against further indiscriminate search of British vessels and Secretary Olney standing on our right to make it. Meanwhile an expert commission sent out by both Governments made an exhaustive report tending to sustain Secretary Olney's assertion regarding the probable extermination of the seals under present conditions, and it must be upon this basis that the negotiations will now proceed.

A Singular Bicycle Accident.

While riding down the hill at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street yesterday afternoon, John Kutnow of 853 Broadway lost control of his bicycle and fell off. The wheel continued down the decline, crossed the street, entered the centre drive in Central Park, crossed it, struck a bridge, and then fell over the embankment. In falling it struck John McBride, a laborer, who was at work in the Park, inflicting a slight wound. Kutnow recovered his machine.

Whose Victoria Is This?

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station have a victoria and horse for which they want an owner. The team was found standing in front of 521 Sixth Avenue last night. The horse stood still for a couple of hours and then, becoming tired, stretched out on the pavement.

MAKING DEBT FOR NEW YORK

Rural Sections of the Coming Greater City Issuing Bonds Freely.

MILLIONS IN QUEENS COUNTY.

Towns, Villages, and Districts Providing Themselves Liberally with Macadamized Roads and Schoolhouses, to be Paid for After Consolidation.

Greater New York will assume the city, county, town, village, and district debts of the communities it will absorb. There are indications that these debts already exceed the calculations made when the consolidation was agreed upon and that they will increase to yet more formidable sums.

In Staten Island and the parts of Long Island which will be taken in under the new charter the authorities are developing a liberal disposition in the issue of bonds for public purposes. Villages which have been notoriously and consistently conservative in incurring obligations and improving highways and schools have become progressive, ambitious, and comparatively prodigal.

Richmond County adopted a policy of free spending for roads and schools years ago, and had fine systems before the consolidation was decided upon; but some communities there were backward. These are now following their more enterprising neighbors. As a citizen of New Brighton expressed it, the fact that bonds now issued will become part of the general debt of Greater New York has "mellowed the taxpayers," and they are voting improvements which, while they have been long needed, have been long denied. Middletown and Union No. 3 School Districts have just provided for handsome new schoolhouses to replace old and unsuitable buildings which have stood for years against the protests of the progressive elements.

Spending Freely in Queens.

In Queens County the awakening is more marked. The roads and streets of Newtown have long been a reproach. Most of them are simply dirt, and they cut badly, and are in many places spoiled by ruts, gulleys, and clods. Bicycle riders there take to the paths, which are supposed to be sidewalks, although few of them are paved. On Tuesday the voters decided, 1,616 for to 907 against, to issue $600,000 of town bonds for improvement of the roads. These bonds are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent., and their proceeds are to be used on 42¾ miles of road—an average of about $14,000 a mile.

Supervisor Bernel, who was an enthusiastic advocate of the improvement, scattered circulars among the voters in which he figured that when the consolidation is effected Newtown's proportion of Newtown's new debt of $600,000 will be just $2,400. He estimates the assessed valuation of Greater New York at $2,000,000,000 and Newtown's assessed valuation at $8,000,000. Therefore, his circular said, Newtown's part of her own debt will be 1-250 of it. He also urged that when the two villages become part of Greater New York it will probably be compelled to wait a long time for improvement of its streets and roads from the general fund.

Newtown Becomes Ambitious.

Newtown will add to Greater New York 29,000 population, $8,000,000 of assessed valuation, and some debt beyond the $600,000 already mentioned. Twenty thousand dollars for a highway to the public landing at English Kills and a bridge over the Kills were voted on Tuesday. On Monday evening the voters of School District No. 1 of the Town of Newtown decided, 72 to 17, to issue $53,000 of bonds to build a new schoolhouse. The building of new schoolhouses has been going on there for several years, and the last of the thirteen districts are now being provided for. The cost of the buildings has ranged from $5,000 to $75,000. There has been special activity in this direction during the last two years.

The Village of Flushing, which is in the Town of Flushing, has just decided to issue bonds for $120,000 for the building of macadamized roads. It has now eleven miles of such roads, and will have twenty-six when the work just provided for is completed, at a total cost of $230,000. A new primary school building for the village, at a cost of $25,000 or $30,000, is being discussed.

The villages of Flushing, College Point, and Whitestone are two-thirds of the town of Flushing. They combined on Tuesday to defeat a proposition to issue $100,000 bonds for the improvement of roads in the unincorporated part of the town, taking the ground that the expenses of the rural roads should be borne by the property owners, who would receive the direct benefit from them. Queens County, however, is to issue $100,000 of bonds for the improvement of roads in the town of Flushing. Under the law as it is, these will be charged to Flushing, which would be held responsible for their principal and interest but for the fact that they will become part of the general debt of Greater New York. The village of Flushing will also, probably, issue bonds for $25,000 for a stand pipe. It has admirable water and sewer systems, and will incur no further expense for either. Newtown, however, has no sewer system, and will await consolidation to acquire one. Flushing has between 10,000 and 12,000 people, and its assessed valuation is $3,000,000. Its local taxes are 2.70; total tax rate, 4.

The village of Whitestone, which is in the town of Flushing, has issued $50,000 of bonds for road improvement. The village of College Point, in the same town, has decided to issue bonds for an amount not yet determined, for new school houses.

More Bonds for Roads.

Queens County has issued $600,000 bonds for improving roads. Jamaica Town has voted $450,000 of bonds for roads. Jamaica Village has voted $250,000 for the same purpose and $150,000 for sewers.

There is, therefore, in sight in new bond issues in Queens County:

Newtown, roads	$600,000
County, roads	600,000
County, Flushing, roads	100,000
Newtown, school	53,000
Newtown, road and bridge	20,000
Flushing Village, roads	120,000
Whitestone Village, roads	50,000
Jamaica Town, roads	450,000
Jamaica Village, roads	250,000
Jamaica Village, sewers	150,000
Total	$2,393,000

These are only the rural communities. The computation does not include the several appropriations which have been virtually decided upon, but the figures of which are not yet exactly known.

Further issues of county, town, village, and school district bonds are being earnestly debated in various parts of Queens. It is contended that there is no limit and that bonds may be issued as long as a market can be found for them, even after the new charter goes into effect, unless the Legislature forbids the entire accumulation of indebtedness being added to Greater New York's responsibilities.

Afraid of Being Neglected.

Conservative men who deprecate the idea of a wholesale raid on the credit of the mammoth city argue that the outlying communities should provide liberally for themselves in matters of roads, schools, water, and sewers while they can, fearing that they will be neglected for a while after the consolidation before the new municipal government is thoroughly organized. Men who are less conservative and far-seeing are captured by the idea of using the enormous wealth and unlimited credit of New York to build boulevards and palaces of schools among the forests, farms, and swamps which will be included in the municipality. Both classes, however, are opposed by a large and influential element of citizens, who reason that the new parts of the city must bear their share of the burden sooner or later, and that when debt is piled on Greater New York, Queens County, and every other part must bear a share of the burden. They consider, apprehensively, the heavy expenditures for various purposes proposed on Manhattan Island and are nervously apprehensive that their share of that may be greater than their present local taxation. Another consideration with them is that when the rural communities are parts of Greater New York, their assessed valuations will be increased from the 40 to 50 per cent. of actual value which they are now, to the 70 per cent., which is the rule in the present New York.

EXTENT OF THE FLOODS

Immense Destruction Wrought in the Mississippi Valley South of Cairo.

FARMING INTERESTS AFFECTED.

A Statement by the Department of Agriculture Showing the Great Areas Submerged and the Crops Usually Produced on Them.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A statement relative to the agricultural interests of the submerged districts of the Mississippi Valley south of Cairo, Ill., has been issued by the Department of Agriculture. It is based upon a chart prepared under the direction of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, showing the extent of the flood on April 6. To this chart the department has applied the crop statistics of 1896 as representing more closely than any other available data the acreage and value of the crops of 1897 now in jeopardy. The statistics of population, of the number and acreage of farms, and of the value of farms and farm implements, are those of the census, and the statistics of live stock are the department's own figures for Jan. 1, 1897.

The total area under water on April 6 was about 15,800 square miles, of which 7,900 square miles was in Mississippi, 4,500 square miles in Arkansas, 1,750 square miles in Missouri, 1,200 in Tennessee, and 450 in Louisiana. This region contained in 1890, so far as can be determined in view of the somewhat indefinite boundary lines of the flood, a population of 379,685, of which 186,489, or about one-half, was in Mississippi, 100,235 in Arkansas, and the remainder almost equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. Taking the entire region, the colored population outnumbered the whites in the proportion of 12 to 7, the colored predominating in the flooded districts of Mississippi in the ratio of more than 5 to 1, and in Arkansas in that of 2 to 1. In Missouri and Tennessee the population of the flooded districts is largely white, in the former State in the proportion of 10 to 1, and in the latter in that of 2 to 1.

Farms in the Flooded District.

The flooded districts contain, it is estimated, about 39,500 farms, of which about 18,500 are in Mississippi, nearly 10,000 in Arkansas, and a like number about equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. These farms contain a total area of about 3,800,000 acres, one-half of which is in Mississippi and rather over one-fourth in Arkansas, the proportions in Missouri and Tennessee being about the same as in the case of the number of farms. The total value of these farms, with their improvements, farm implements, &c., is close upon $65,000,000, and here also the proportions in the different States are about the same as above noted.

The total number of acres improved at the taking of the last census was about 2,000,000, and about 1,500,000 acres were last year devoted to cotton and corn, to which crops nearly 95 per cent. of the entire acreage cultivated is devoted. The live stock on hand the 1st of January of the present year was valued at over $7,500,000, divided in very much the same proportions as other farm property. It is estimated that of the crops of last year over $3,375,000 worth remained on hand in the submerged region on the last of the month, cotton representing about two-thirds of this amount and corn practically all the remainder.

The largest interests at stake so far are those of the State of Mississippi, whose flooded districts represent an invested capital in agriculture alone of close upon $42,000,000. Over 18,000 farms, containing 2,000,000 acres of land of an average value of about $18 an acre, are under water in the country lying between the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers, including some of the most productive lands of the State. Their live stock even at the present low prices is worth nearly $3,500,000, and the farmers and planters are estimated to have about $2,000,000 worth of the crops of last year still on hand.

Arkansas stands next in the extent of its imperiled interests, nearly 10,000 farms, containing 1,000,000 acres of land, worth over $14,000,000, being submerged. These farms contain live stock to the value of over $1,500,000 and crops unsold and unconsumed to the value of nearly $900,000, the entire agricultural interests of these lands representing a value not far short of $17,000,000.

Agricultural Interests Affected.

The agricultural interests affected in Missouri represent a total capital of rather over $9,000,000, the 5,300 submerged farms containing an area of about 470,000 acres, worth about $7,250,000, the live stock representing nearly $1,500,000 more, and the crops on hand another $500,000. Tennessee is not far behind Missouri in the extent of its imperiled interests, the number and acreage of the submerged farms being very nearly the same, and the entire value, including $1,250,000 for live stock and $400,000 for crops on hand, being over $8,500,000.

What effect the flood will have upon the crops of the present season depends upon the length of its continuance and the practicability of wheat planting after the subsidence of the flood. The entire region under water on April 6 produced last year about 370,000 bales of cotton, valued at close on $13,000,000; over 11,000,000 bushels of corn, worth about 3,400,000, and wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay worth over $800,000 more. The most valuable portion of these crops was raised in Mississippi, whose region now submerged produced nearly 250,000 bales of cotton, besides other products, mostly for local consumption.

The counties wholly or partially submerged are among the largest cotton producing counties in the United States. Yazoo County, which alone has produced over 50,000 bales in a season, is one-half under water, while Bolivar County, Coahoma, Issaquena, Washington, (with a productive capacity of 100,000 bales,) and other famous counties are partially submerged.

The Weather Bureau predicts a further extension of the flooded area, but no attempt, of course, has been made to estimate the serious possibilities of such extension. The Weather Bureau publishes a map of the country flooded on April 10, and says:

"The flood water now in Western Mississippi is just beginning to return to the Mississippi River through the Yazoo and Milikens Landing, a few miles to the north. The gradually increasing strain expected during the next few days on the Louisiana side, opposite the place where the Yazoo floods returned to the Mississippi, renders it possible that the levees may break and the flood pour through into Northeastern Louisiana, in which case it is possible that much, if not all, of the area in Louisiana formerly covered by floods will be flooded again this year. Heroic work is now being done on the levees of Northern Louisiana, and it is hoped that they will be held intact."

THE RIVER SLOWLY FALLING.

Believed that the Water Will Disappear by May 1.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11.—The water in the Mississippi delta is receding slowly. Reports received here to-night from the overflowed country are most encouraging. The day has been an ideal one, and every planter in the delta is in better spirits.

At Greenville, the river as well as the backwater surrounding the town is stationary to-night. Everything is in readiness for the receipt and distribution of provisions from the Government, and as soon as the army officers arrive the work will be entered into actively.

At Lula, Miss., a decided improvement is noted. There is still some suffering in the back country, but it is being alleviated by the planters, and to-day a representative of the Government arrived and will assist the destitute at once.

The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad has been busy all day with pile drivers, replacing washouts and bridges. The road probably will have trains running into Lula and Clarksdale on Tuesday.

It is now believed the water will disappear by May, and if this proves true, a fair crop can be made. The overflow will leave a sediment or deposit, which greatly enriches the soil, and the planters yet may be able to balance their big account with the Father of Waters.

The river is falling at Memphis to-night. At Vicksburg and all points south, a steady rise is noted.

NEW CITY EXPRESS SERVICE.

L. C. WEIR SAYS IT IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Regularity and Certainty of Service of the Manhattan Delivery Company—How Its Work Is Done.

An editorial article was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES June 18, 1896, calling attention to the pressing need of an express parcel service in this city. The writer said:

"There are in various parts of New York and in various parts of the suburbs disappointed and melancholy persons who undertake to transport parcels to some other part of the city or to some other of the cities. But they are not more disappointed than disappointing. Their stock in trade consists of one wagon and one horse, of the variety technically known as 'crowbait,' or, in extreme cases of success and affluence, of two. You have to make numerous inquiries and to travel an average distance of three-quarters of an hour to find one, and when you have found him he is commonly not there and you have to trust yourself to the uncovenanted mercies of the slate on the door.

"The plain and painful fact is that it requires not less time and much more trouble to send a parcel between up town and down town or between New York and Brooklyn than to send a like parcel from New York or Brooklyn to Chicago."

At the time of the appearance of that utterance, L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, says he and his assistants were at work on a plan to provide this city with a good parcels delivery service. The result was the organization of the Manhattan Delivery Company, in the operation of which Mr. Weir yesterday asserted to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that New York City now has the most complete local express service of any city in the world. "In fact," said he, "there is nothing like it either in this country or in Europe."

The Manhattan Delivery Company was established by the Adams Express Company in January, and its work has been so greatly appreciated by New Yorkers that it has been called upon for a second time to increase its equipment. The great element in the success of this new undertaking, said Mr. Weir, is the regularity and certainty of its service. The city is divided into sixteen districts, each with a separate office, and each equipped with a sufficient number of men and wagons for thorough patrol work. No wagon is supposed to go outside the limits of its own district.

A van starts every hour from the lower and upper portions of the city, for delivery to and collection from the various districts and for through delivery. These vans run on schedule time, so that every district wagon driver knows just when to meet it. Thus little time is lost in transferring parcels to and from the vans. It takes a van about three hours to go the distance between the Battery and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Parcels are delivered as far north as Macomb's Dam Bridge on the west side, and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street in Morrisania. The service begins at 8 o'clock in the morning, and in the upper portions of the city delivery is continued into the evening.

Mr. Weir said this service is a blessing to small shopkeepers, as it puts them on an equal footing with the large department stores in the matter of the delivery of parcels to customers. The company receives for transportation all sorts of articles. Its minimum charge is 15 cents. Matter to be sent by the Adams Express Company is taken to the offices of that company free of charge, so that it costs a man at the upper end of the city no more to ship an article to Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington than it does one doing business in Lower Broadway.

Mr. Weir added that the company's business is increasing daily, and that the purpose is to begin soon a service of express vans which will stop only in the business centres.

AT THE HOTELS.

W. V. Gillson of Duluth, B. T. Joel of Atlanta, Ga., and S. Frank of Portland, Ore., are at the Savoy.

Dr. E. L. Allen of Providence, R. I., and ex-Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse are at the Fifth Avenue.

Capt. H. B. Farrington of Croton-on-Hudson and Charles B. Cleveland of Chicago are at the Windsor.

John Scullin of St. Louis, Charles L. Pack of Cleveland, and J. A. Drake of Corning, N. Y., are at the Holland.

Mme. Emma Calve, C. D. Burt of Fall River, E. F. Shepard of New York, and D. N. Lockwood of Buffalo are at the Plaza.

J. Wilcox Brown, M. D., of Baltimore; B. C. Robinson of Buffalo, and Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

James W. Cheeney of South Manchester, Conn.; E. E. Taylor of Boston, and Paul Wadsworth of Albany are at the Manhattan.

I. R. Trimble, M. D., of Baltimore, William Scott of Liverpool, England, George R. Angus of Boston, Charles S. Bliss of Chicago, and Norman E. Mack of Buffalo are at the Hoffman House.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Bernd, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Aughinbaugh, silks and ribbons; Westminster Hotel.

Braman, The C. L., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, notions and fancy goods, 87 Franklin Street; Sinclair House.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. McClellan, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Butler Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Demming represents; 495 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. Keely, domestics, flannels, and blankets, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Church, The A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; F. L. Church, ladies' and infants' wear, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Clement & Soule, Boston, Mass.; H. M. Soule, cloths; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cohen, L. L., Johnston, Penn.; L. L. Cohen, millinery; Stuart House.

Davis, Schonwasser & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Davis, laces, embroideries, cloaks, and suits; V. M. Rush, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. McDonald, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Everett House.

Fallers, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Segal, clothing and woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Farwell represents; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Cromwell, domestics, hats, and bags, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Fish & Tuttle, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Fish, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Fleischman, Berwanger & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Fleischman, woolens; J. Freiberg, woolens; Belvedere House.

Frank & Co., Savannah, Ga.; M. Solomon, notions, furnishing goods, and jewelry, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Metropole.

Friedman, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; E. H. Friedman, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Haller, J. H., Frederick, Md.; J. H. Haller, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Heineman, G. H., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Heineman, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Hughes, William, Evansville, Ind.; C. A. Hughes, white goods, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; 622 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Shaw, sporting goods, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Wallingford, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Metropole.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller, S., & Son, Pottstown, Penn.; H. Miller, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Osborn, Hutchins & Hunt, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. R. Osborn, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. McAllister, house furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Metropole.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, silks, velvets, furs, and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Richardson-Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; G. L. Harmer, white goods and notions; 51 Leonard Street.

Russell Brothers, Canton, Ohio; W. Russell, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Sass & Cohen, Galveston, Texas; M. J. Sass, furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Knight, represents, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Wolf, B., Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Wolf, white goods and millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:26 | Sun sets...6:36 | Moon sets...2:45 A. M.

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:47	Gov. Is'd	3:06	H. Gate	4:55
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:32	Gov. Is'd	3:54	H. Gate	5:4[illegible]

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 13.		
Delta, Halifax	....	12:00 M.
Havel, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	....	5:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.		
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	....	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 15.		
Amalfi, Santos	11:00 A. M.	....
Paraense, North Brazil	3:00 P. M.	....
Trinidad, Port Antonio	2:30 A. M.	....

Supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 12

Bolivia, Gibraltar, March 20.
Britannia, Gibraltar, March 29.
Cevic, Liverpool, April 2.
Creole, New Orleans, April 6.
El Norte, New Orleans, April 6.
Elysia, Gibraltar, March 24.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, April 1.
Francisco, Hull, March 21.
Llandaff City, Swansea, March 25.
Marsala, Hamburg, March 26.
Patria, Hamburg, March 29.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 26.
Saratoga, Havana, April 8.
Scindia, Gibraltar, March 28.
Valencia, Colon, April 4.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

Edam, Amsterdam, March 31.
Kensington, Antwerp, April 3.
Leona, Galveston, April 7.
Oevenum, Oporto, March 28.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 10.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

Coya, Havre, April 2.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, March 31.
Spree, Bremen, April 6.
Teutonic, Liverpool, April 7.
Werra, Gibraltar, April 5.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

El Mar, New Orleans, April 10.
Exeter City, Swansea, April 1.
Oregon, Gibraltar, April 1.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, April 3.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, April 2.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

British King, Antwerp, April 3.
Frederich der Grosse, Bremen, April 4
Philadelphia, La Guayra, April 10.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

Albano, Hamburg, March 31.
Campania, Liverpool, April 10.
Caribbee, Nassau, April 13.
Megantic, London, April 3.
New York, Southampton, April 10.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, April 4.

Arrived.

SS Nor, (Nor.,) Hougaard, Cienfuegos April 3, with sugar to order—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Willehad, (Ger.,) Borell, Bremen March 27, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Glover, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Rosemorran, (Br.,) Stabell, Rio Janeiro March 12, via St. Lucia 31, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda April 9, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol March 23 and Swansea 25, with mdse and one passenger to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

Ship Jeannette Francois, (Dutch,) Bleeker, Delagoa Bay 51 days, in ballast to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Bark Maria T., (Italian,) Trapani, Aleppey 104 days, with mdse. to Darragh & Small—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Alice Reed, Ford, Montevideo 80 days, with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Adam W. Spies, Meyers, Singapore 118 days, with mdse. to James W. Phyfe & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 10:12 P. M., the wind northeast; moderate breeze; clear; hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) for Hull.
Ship E. Raggio, (Italian,) for Melbourne.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 11.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 8:55 A. M. to-day.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New York for Havre, arr. at midnight yesterday.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, from New York for Bremen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Glanton, (Br.,) Capt. Leisk, from New York for Leith, passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Haig, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Radnershire, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York for Aden, Singapore, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from Shields for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. De Beer, from Amsterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York for Liverpool, arr. to-day.

SS Glengyle, (Br.,) Capt. MaGillivray, from New York for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, sld. from London for New York yesterday.

Ship Fidelle, (Ger.,) Capt. Barenberg, from New York for Aarhuus, passed Fair Isle yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

GARDINER, Me., April 11.—Frank Anne, while ducking on Cobbossee stream to-day, was probably fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of his gun. The whole charge entered his right side. The surgeons give no hope of recovery.

TRENTON, N. J., April 11.—George N. Packer, until lately Clerk of the District Court of Trenton, has been arrested, charged with withholding fees received as Clerk which belong to William Dolton, one of the court constables.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 11.—Premier Laurier said yesterday that a sum would be placed in the estimates this season for the erection on Parliament Hill of a monument to Alexander MacKenzie, the second Premier of Canada, whose term of office was from 1874 to 1878.

TRENTON, N. J., April 11.—Mrs. Ballington Booth made two addresses in the New Jersey State Prison to-day to about 600 prisoners as auditors of each. Mrs. Booth's addresses were made up largely of admonitions to her hearers to prepare themselves to lead better lives after their release. About forty signified a desire to be prayed for.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 11.—F. V. Lovett, aged forty years, and Norman White, aged twenty-one, both residents of this city, have been given up for lost by their friends and relatives. The men left last Friday on a fishing trip to the banks up the bay. To-day an upturned skiff was found in the bay near Fish Point. The boat was identified as that taken out by the men.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3 A. M.—472 East Houston Street; occupied by Mrs. Kaufman; damage slight.

9:25 A. M.—1,229 Second Avenue; occupied by John Herman; damage, $5.

1:15 P. M.—31 St. Mark's Place; occupant unknown; no damage.

7:30 P. M.—47 Essex Street; Bernard Markus; damage, $10.

8:05 P. M.—92 Elm Street; Margaret Kane; damage, $1,200.

A Boy Traveling Alone.

An eleven-year-old Portuguese boy traveling alone to join his father in Honolulu found himself amply cared for on the voyage to this country on the steamship Dona Maria. Manuel Ceroeda was his name, and his brightness made him a pet of all the women. Gathered about him in the waiting room on Ellis Island, the Dona Maria's passengers made a picturesque group. They were all peasants, the women in raiment of gorgeous colors. The men wore equally conspicuous neckwear. Most of them carried canaries in cages of curious workmanship.

WORDS FROM THE PULPIT

The Attitude of the Man of True Culture Toward the Principles of Religion.

SERMON OF DR. SILVERMAN.

The Changes in Religious Spirit in Accordance with the Gradual Evolution of Thought—The Two Great Factors in Civilization.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman preached yesterday morning in the Temple Emanu-El on "The Attitude of the Man of Culture Toward Religion." He said:

"It is confidently claimed by many who have divorced themselves from religion that we are living in an age of unbelief, of skepticism and agnosticism, and that the time is approaching when religion will be relegated to the superstitions of the past. I believe that the wish is father to the thought, for the fact is not that atheism has increased, and that the religious spirit is declining, but that religion has merely changed its appearances in accordance with the gradual evolution of thought, and that men have greatly altered their attitude toward religion. There is not a religion on the face of the earth that has not undergone vast development, and has not grown away from primitive superstitions, forms, and practices, and clung to that which is more reasonable and more practicable from our modern point of view. Many of the extreme orthodox, regretting this general departure from more conservative lines, cry out against what they term irreverent iconoclasm. But the thoughtful feel that, on the whole, religion has gained by allying itself with the scientific spirit of investigation and the modern view of God, the universe, and man.

"Any relation between culture and religion will naturally depend upon an understanding as to what constitutes true culture and true religion. True culture means a harmonious development of all sides of human nature, a reaching out toward perfection. The true culturist cares not for any utilitarian effects nor for the technical skill or information which culture gives, but for its effects in multiplying and developing the whole man. It must be the aim of true culture to set before every man some ideal or another. The practical and the ideal must go hand in hand, acting upon one another, and by a constant correction and improvement leading the man on to perfection.

"If the highest culture is to inculcate the ideal and make it real, then there can be no antagonism between culture and religion. The ideal is the connecting link between God and man. It seeks to make man greater and better than the individual. Ideal goodness is that toward which we strive but never attain. So with ideal science. It seeks something beyond the experimental. Ideal poems, ideal philosophy enable us to rise above the actual until we almost obtain a vision of God.

"Religion, if it means anything, means the drawing of man toward God. Culture begins with man, develops him, and by the connecting link—the ideal—elevates him to God. Religion reveals to each one his better self; it shows us a spiritual man. Culture and religion are not antagonistic. They naturally supplement one another. They are the two elements in the home that hallow it. They are the two factors that, converging, make up the great factor in civilization. All men and women, whatever their avocations may be, will reach the highest development when they try to lift themselves above themselves, rise superior to their surroundings, and join mind, heart, and soul to God and humanity.

FATHERHOOD OF GOD.

The Rev. M. J. Savage at the Church of the Messiah.

"Our Father," the opening words of the Lord's Prayer, made text and theme for the Rev. Minot J. Savage's morning sermon at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday.

"If you study the advance of humanity," he said, "you will note that one of the most difficult things to accomplish has been the attainment of a worthy idea of God. This is natural enough when you remember that He is infinite, and that our ideas of Him accord with our capacity for knowing things. The idea of the fatherhood of God is one of the oldest in the thoughts of mankind. But everywhere there are difficulties that stand in the way of making it mean anything. First, modern science has revealed to us such a conception of nature as the world never knew before. Nature, they tell us, is without any heart or any feeling. They tell us there is no fatherhood that man can find in the workings of the universe.

"And then, the Church has only made the difficulty more and greater. Priests talk to us continually about God as a father, but the emphasis is never laid on the fatherhood. They say that we must believe before we can come to Him. We must perform certain rites before we can approach Him. We must come through the mediation of another. There is no direct way for the child soul to come to the Father.

"What is our access to God? Can we come to Him directly, without the intervention of Church and priest, or ceremony, or mediation of any kind? Yes, God is our father and we, His children, may whisper in His ear, and the way to Him is always open. Is it not this that was taught by every authentic word of our elder Brother, the Nazarene? He preached not one word of the doctrine of a mediation, not even with Himself as mediator.

"There is no more dangerous thing in the religious life of to-day than this, when they tell the world and make thousands believe that we cannot come to God unless by means of the ritual, the creed, the sacrament, or the intervention of priests. Impious in every word is such a creed. They have no right except humbly to point the way and to tell mankind that God is ready to fold every one of His children to His fatherly heart, more ready. Jesus tells us, than we are to be folded there.

"AN ANNUAL HOODWINKING."

Sermon on Lent by the Rev. Madison C. Peters.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, in his sermon yesterday morning at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and Boulevard, said:

"I believe in Lent where it means forty days of unusual unselfishness—Christ-likeness lived in the life, manifesting itself in kindly deeds to the poor and needy, the weary and discouraged. But with most people it is a masquerade, an annual hoodwinking. Under the cloak of a Lenten this, that, or the other thing, pleasures are sought. It is not observing Lent to go for forty days with a prayer book in hand and a countenance grave enough to break an undertaker's heart, while all the time you are impatient for the gaieties of Easter.

"The notion that the gods were jealous of man's happiness runs through the entire texture of Greek and Roman mythology. What was more pleasurable to man than food? The denial of such a pleasure must then be pleasing to the Divinity, and so, in the course of time, fasting easily became regarded as a religious duty. What hollow hypocrisy there is in pretending to 'keep Lent' by quitting the dish of flesh yet still to fill the platter high with fish! What hollow sanctimoniousness which refuses the chicken in the flesh, but eats it in the egg! Feed the hungry, fast from sin and hate, show a heart grief-rent, and starve your sin—that's a Lent worth keeping."

Spoke to Railroad Men.

A large number of railroad men were present at the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 361 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. William E. Fenno, who was ticket agent at the Grand Central Station for twenty-four years and was recently appointed General Secretary of the Railroad Branch at New Haven, Conn., spoke on "The Need of a Personal Saviour." J. H. McKinly sang, and testimonies were given by several of those present.

CHURCH CONSOLIDATION.

Rumors of Trouble Over the Amalgamation of St. Ann's and St. Matthew's Are Groundless.

The Vestrymen of St. Ann's Church at a meeting Friday night passed finally upon the question of the consolidation of that church with St. Matthew's. At a meeting held several nights ago eleven out of the twelve Vestrymen were present, and consolidation was agreed upon by a vote of ten to two, the absent member voting in its favor by proxy.

One of those present at both meetings told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that the talk of trouble over the consolidation or of dissatisfaction with that course was groundless. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, he said, is heartily in favor of the consolidation and of the erection of a separate church for the many deaf-mutes who now attend St. Ann's. Dr. Gallaudet founded St. Ann's about forty-four years ago. Bishop Potter also strongly favors consolidation.

For the present the deaf-mutes and the rest of the St. Ann's congregation will attend St. Matthew's, but the deaf-mutes will worship at a separate church to be built on Washington Heights, as a memorial to Dr. Gallaudet, as soon as it can be erected. The two churches of St. Matthew's and the one for the mutes on the Heights will constitute a double parish, with the Rev. Dr. E. H. Krans as rector. Dr. Krans will assume charge of the new parish about June 1.

St. Ann's has about $200,000 to contribute to the consolidated fund, and St. Matthew's holds an equity in the present church of $43,000.

HE BELIEVES IN JONAH.

The Rev. George E. Reed Hopes to Meet Him By and By.

The Rev. George E. Reed, D. D., President of Dickinson College, in an address delivered yesterday at the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, made some allusions to the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's expressed views on the Book of Jonah.

"The Bible," he said, "has stood the test that no other book has stood. I like the higher critics. I am glad these men are working away at the Bible. The Bible is not suffering. It is being made stronger as the result of all the researches of these critics. No doubt you have heard a great deal in Brooklyn about Jonah. Do you ever stop to think there has not been a single criticism on the Book of Jonah that was not made sixteen hundred years ago? Personally, I like Jonah, and I hope to meet him by and by. I can ask him a few questions, too. I believe in the Book of Jonah, and I believe in Jonah himself; I take the whole thing, whale and all."

POLITICS IN JERSEY CITY.

Mr. Scudder Gives Advice About Tuesday's Election.

Under the title "What Shall We Do with Jersey City?" the Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, last night delivered a prelude having for its subject the charter election of Tuesday, in which he said:

"We have had a good business administration, and we want another just like it. As citizens we ought to be profoundly thankful, and now if, in view of indisputable facts, we place our government in the hands of Boss Davis & Co. we shall act the part of madmen, and we shall deserve all we get.

"Upon the eve of this critical election I ask the inhabitants of Jersey City if they want to go back to the old régime, after enjoying the new. For one I say emphatically no, and I believe our level-headed citizens will say the same next Tuesday at the ballot box.

"I scruple not to say that the present administration has been the best the city has known for the past fifteen years. Let it be continued, then, by all means. Let every citizen, as he loves his fireside, his city, and his God, go to the polls and vote. And let him vote as if the welfare of Jersey City depended upon his individual ballot."

BISHOP POTTER INDISPOSED.

Could Not Preach, but Confirmed Classes at Three Churches.

Bishop Potter was too much indisposed yesterday to preach at St. Thomas's Church, as he was expected to do. He confirmed a class of forty, however, and it was announced that his illness was not serious.

Among the members of the class confirmed at Grace Church by the Bishop in the afternoon were twelve uniformed firemen. President Sheffield, Commissioner Sturgis, and Chief Bonner of the department were present. The men were induced to seek confirmation by the labors of the Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, who has been giving special attention to the firemen, and is a welcome and frequent visitor at all the firehouses.

At St. George's Church last night the Bishop confirmed a class of 227 persons, 139 of whom were women and girls. Dr. Rainsford, the rector, explained to the congregation that in consequence of a severe cold, the Bishop has been forbidden by his physician to attempt to preach or even to deliver the customary address to the class. He would probably undertake, during next Fall, to visit the churches where he has been compelled to omit sermons, call the classes together, and address them then.

The Catholic Knights of America.

A biennial meeting of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Knights of America is to be held in Mobile, Ala., on May 11. There are 25,000 Knights, scattered in forty-two States, and twelve new branches have been organized in this State in the past two years. This fact may, in part, be due to the Presidency of an Eastern man, Edward Feeney of Brooklyn. Archbishop Gross of Oregon, is the spiritual director. The Supreme delegates from this State are Michael Quinn of Brooklyn, and Thomas Heffernan of New York. Last Sunday John J. Hastings instituted a new branch of the order in the Parish of St. Francis de Sales, in Ninety-sixth Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, this city.

A three days' demonstration, beginning on Easter Tuesday, will be held in Philadelphia by the Catholics of that city, in honor of Archbishop Ryan's silver jubilee. The principal ecclesiastical celebration will be on Wednesday morning, when the Archbishop will celebrate solemn pontifical mass in the cathedral. The week's festivities, which include several parades, will close with a reception at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening.

Bibles May Be Cheaper.

About four years ago the American Bible Society was able to reduce the cost of printing the Scriptures, so that it could sell Bibles at 25 cents each, with another edition at 20 cents. Now the Board of Managers is considering a proposition to reduce the price still further so that the copy now sold for 25 cents will be sold for 20 cents, and the twenty-cent Bible will be sold for 15 cents. In order to do this, the society will be compelled to purchase a new fast press. Whether this will be done is now under consideration. As the Bible House and the land upon which it stands are in the market for sale, certain of the managers hesitate whether to go to the expense of buying new presses or other machinery, however desirable, at present.

Vespers at Dr. Parkhurst's Church.

Beginning yesterday afternoon, a long-cherished desire of the officers of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Parkhurst is pastor, to open the doors on the afternoon of each Sunday, was realized. Vesper services were led by the Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, assistant pastor, and a choir, of twenty voices. The entire service lasted an hour.

New Organist for St. Mary's Church.

Louis K. Le Jeune, son of George Le Jeune of St. John's Chapel of Trinity Church, has been appointed organist and choirmaster of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, at Classon and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn. Mr. Le Jeune has studied music for the last five years in England. He succeeds H. G. Eskuche, who has been organist of St. Mary's for several years.

BEGINNING PASSION WEEK

Special Services Yesterday in Protestant Episcopal and Catholic and Some Other Churches.

PALM SUNDAY OBSERVANCES.

The Streets Filled with Persons with Fragments or Crosses of Palm upon Their Breasts or Hats—A Long Service at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Fragments or crosses of palm leaves were worn on the breasts and hats of many thousands of people in New York yesterday in honor of Palm Sunday. The day was observed by the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic and some other churches with the special services and lessons provided

It was the beginning of Passion Week. The services commemorate the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem when He was going to suffer the crucifixion, which preceded the resurrection, for which the churches will rejoice and give thanks next Sunday. The day has been celebrated by Christians certainly since the beginning of the fifth century, and some authorities say that the observance began long before that time and with the beginning of the Church.

The palms were distributed at the churches among the great crowds of worshippers drawn by the special services and the perfect weather.

The attendance at the Trinity Church services was not very large. Holy communion was observed at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, and again at 10:30 o'clock. In the absence of the Rev. Morgan Dix, the rector, Rev. J. Nevett Steele, vicar of the church, preached.

The service at St. Patrick's Cathedral was notable only for the blessing of the palm, which was done at high mass at 11 o'clock. In nearly all of the other Catholic Churches in the city the palm was blessed at the low masses as well as at 11 o'clock, but at the Cathedral it was done at the last mass only. Partly for this reason, the Cathedral was crowded at high mass. There were no decorations on the altar or in the chancel, as on Easter Sunday, and because of the length of time consumed in the reading of the Gospel the usual sermon was dispensed with.

Music at St. Mark's.

At St. Mark's Church, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, Palm Sunday was observed by a special musical service in the evening, at which Mercadante's musical composition, "The Seven Last Words of Christ," was rendered by the St. Mark's Choir and special singers. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's, also gave an address on the subject which was treated in the musical composition. Those who assisted the choir were William Edward Mulligan, Miss Caroline Mihr, Miss Clara A. Jewell, Albert Lester King, John C. Dempsey, and a string quartette composed of Henry Smith, Fred Schade, F. Kaltenborn, and H. Riedrich. Gounod's "Benedictus" and Joseph Rheinberger's "Andante-Con Moto" were also rendered.

"ONLY THROUGH CHRIST."

Dr. Dixon at the Carnegie Hall Evangelistic Meeting.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, at the evangelistic meeting in Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday afternoon, chose as his theme, "The Tragedy of the Cross." He said, in part:

"It is only through Christ on the cross that anybody can enter Paradise. To reject the crucified Christ is to shut yourself out of Paradise here and hereafter. Christ as a teacher unlocks the treasures of wisdom. Christ as a man unlocks the treasures of perfection. Christ on the cross unlocks the treasures of grace and glory. It is only the pierced hands that open heaven to sinners. Beware of the strategy that exalts the life of Christ at the expense of His death, and thus leaves out the keystone in the arch of salvation."

Dr. Dixon announced that on Sunday, April 25, D. L. Moody would return to New York for a visit and preach in Carnegie Hall.

SPECIAL SERVICES HELD.

Members of the New York M. E. Conference Have a Love Feast.

SING SING, April 11.—The members of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day attended the churches of that denomination in this village. A Conference love feast was held in the Highland Avenue Church, the sermon being preached by the Presiding Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Stephen M. Merrill.

To-morrow afternoon at the anniversary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society it will be addressed by Miss Mary A. Danforth. In the evening the anniversary of the Women's Home Missionary Society will be held, and the speakers announced are the Revs. L. E. Travis, R. E. Wilson, A. M. Griffin, and W. F. Anderson. The conference will continue through Tuesday.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Robert R. Gailey, who gained much popularity as an athlete at Princeton and who is to enter foreign work for the Young Men's Christian Association, is to speak at the Twenty-third Street branch rooms to-morrow evening, when Luther D. Wishard will also speak on his recent tour of the world in the interest of the association.

T. B. Turner of Auburn Theological Seminary is under engagement to undertake the work of college and small town visitation for the New York State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Turner won distinction as an athlete while at Princeton University, and possesses genial social qualities and experience as a speaker which fit him for this position.

A State conference of eighty-eight woman's auxiliaries of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New York will be held in Troy June 15 and 16 to discuss the scope of their work in connection with work for young men.

It is the hope of the East Eighty-sixth Street Branch officers that at least one room of the new building, located at 158 East Eighty-seventh Street, will be ready for occupancy May 1. When the buildings are completed, the structure now in process of erection will be used for the work of the Boys' Department.

The oratorio "Belshazzar's Feast, or the Fall of Babylon," will be sung at the Twenty-third Street Branch Building this afternoon by the choir of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. C. Jones, Assistant Secretary at Toledo, Ohio, has accepted a call to the Secretaryship of the Ithaca (N. Y.) association, the seat of Cornell University.

Trinity Church's Bicentenary.

Following the usual Easter services at Trinity, there will begin on May 2 the celebration of the church's bicentenary. On May 5 Bishop Doane will deliver the bicentenary address, and admission will be only by invitation. On other days of the week there will be historical addresses by the Rev. E. N. Potter, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, and others.

Ordained as Elders.

Bishop Walden of Cincinnati, who is presiding over the New York East Conference, yesterday morning ordained several young men as Elders and Deacons of the Methodist Episcopal Church at St. John's Church, Bedford Avenue and Wilson Street, Brooklyn. Ceremonies were conducted in the presence of a large congregation. The Elders ordained were the Rev. Messrs. John T. Hamilton, Theodore S. Henderson, Benjamin F. Meredith, Jesse L. Rollins, William H. Wakeham, Frederick W. Hannan, Albert S. Hagarty, and Martin O. Sepley.

Reforms Need More Than a Day

To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

Extremely Stylish Clothing ready-to-wear. Garments that compare favorably with the productions of the most fashionable tailors. Prices moderate throughout.

George G. Benjamin
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

ELECtricity tones up the system and strengthens it. Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N.Y., gives static electricity and sells batteries for home use. All skin diseases cured. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

CARPET CLEANSING.
Largest in the World. Every Detail.
THOS. J. STEWART & CO.
1,554 B'WAY, N. Y.; 1,238 Bedford Av., B'klyn; Erie & 5th Sts., J. City. Telephone Connections. STORAGE WAREHOUSES & MOVING VANS.

SOUND-MONEY CONFERENCE.

Meeting of National Democrats to be an Informal Affair—A Good-sized Gathering Expected.

The conference of sound-money Democrats, which is expected to take place on April 24, the date of the Reform Club's dinner at the Waldorf, or as near that day as may be found practicable, will be an informal affair. It is intended merely as a rendezvous for the many adherents of the National Democratic Party who will be in the city to attend the banquet and hear ex-President Cleveland and ex-Secretary Carlisle discuss questions of the day. It will be held in Chickering Hall, which was suggested as a good place by George Foster Peabody, Secretary of the National Committee of the party. Mr. Peabody is now in Washington, and Charles Spear, the Assistant Secretary, has the management of the conference in hand. As he cannot obtain the hall for the evening of April 22, 23, or 24, he will arrange to have it held in the afternoon, beginning at noon and lasting for about four hours. Saturday, April 24, the day of the banquet, is the day most likely to be chosen, at the present outlook.

Mr. Spear, when asked about the prospects of success for the conference by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said:

"It did not at first arouse the response we expected, and some were inclined to throw cold water on the scheme, but there is no doubt now that many men will attend it. There will be no set Chairman, and probably none but impromptu speeches, as our main object is merely to show the public that the National Democracy is still alive."

Among those who are booked to answer to toasts at the dinner are ex-President Cleveland, who will discuss "Present Problems"; former Postmaster General Wilson, who will speak on "The Tariff"; ex-Secretary Carlisle, who will treat the currency question, and Representative Josiah Patterson of Tennessee, whose subject will be "Andrew Jackson and the Restoration of the Gold Currency." Henry G. Turner of Georgia will speak on "The Present Outlook," and Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisiana will speak on "The New South." The committee is also arranging for a prominent speaker to make an address on "Municipal Affairs."

It is now the purpose of the club to give a reception to the visitors on Monday, April 26.

To be Swallowed by Tammany.

The Progressive Democratic League, which was organized a week ago at 420 Hudson Street, is about to be captured by the Tammany Hall men. The Populists in it are led by George Black of a sixteen-to-one club, and there are one or two silver clubs of the same kind in affiliation with the league. Tammany Hall men control one or two of these clubs.

Wilbur O. Eastlake, who is a Tammany man, advised the league at a meeting yesterday afternoon to join Tammany Hall. "If you don't," he said, "you will be swamped at the next elections, and if you want practical politics you had better let Tammany control the elections. But if you ignore Tammany you will find yourselves in the soup."

James Oliver expressed the opinion that the "kickers should be shut off," and a Populist shouted, "No gag law." But the Tammany men appeared to be in the majority, and carried the day.

LAMONT'S STORY OF CUBA.

He Says the Spanish Treated Him Cruelly in Prison.

Frank Lamont, nineteen years of age, whose parents live at 302 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, returned to this country from Cuba Thursday after having spent eleven months in a Spanish prison in Guantanamo. He tells a story of cruelty, and says the Spanish military officials are guilty of inhuman treatment of their prisoners.

Lamont was a messboy on the steamship Bermuda, which carried Gen. Garcia and Gen. Rosa and sixty-six men from this city to Cuba about a year ago. One day soon after the expedition landed he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was lodged in the jail at Guantanamo, where, he says, the Spanish officers, in order to force him to confess himself a Cuban and tell what he knew, had him suspended by a rope fastened about his neck until he fainted, and a second time repeated the process.

Lamont says he insisted that he was only a deserting sailor, and had no intention of joining the insurgent army. Through the intercession of an American Consul he was finally released and sent to Philadelphia. He declares, however, that he intends to go back to Cuba, as he has been promised a commission as Lieutenant under Gen. Rosa.

GEN. WEYLER AT PLACETAS.

He Is Satisfied with the Operations of the Campaign.

HAVANA, April 11.—Capt. Gen. Weyler arrived at Placetas yesterday morning, accompanied by his staff. He came from Sancti Spiritus by way of Cienfuegos and Cruces. The civil and military authorities of the town immediately called upon him, and Capt. Gen. Weyler, in the course of conversation, expressed himself as well satisfied with the operations of the campaign.

Division General Gasco has also arrived at Placetas.

While Col. Feijoo and column were reconnoitering they encountered the insurgents occupying a strong position at the Moralito plantation, on the heights of Borrotox and Guillen, in Havana Province. According to the official accounts they immediately dislodged the insurgents, whom they pursued till night shut them from view. The official report of the engagement says that the insurgents left fifteen killed. The Spaniards had twelve wounded.

There have been several skirmishes in the village of Matanzas, and, according to the official report, the insurgents there have lost thirty-five killed. It is said also that three officers of the insurgents surrendered. During these engagements the Spanish lost five killed and twelve wounded.

José Gonzales Curbolo, a naturalized American, who has been imprisoned at Guanajay on a charge of conspiracy, has been liberated.

Joseph Bofill, an Englishman, who has been imprisoned at Santiago de Cuba, has received an order of release, and will be turned over to the British Consul on the understanding that he is to leave the island by the first steamer.

Agen German Woman Lost.

A German woman who cannot speak English is detained at the woman's prison, Jersey City. She was found at the Pennsylvania ferry, in Exchange Place, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. All that can be learned from her is that she is seventy years old and wants to go to Amsterdam. She said she came from "Chucklebush," but where that is she cannot tell.

LAST SERMON ON THE BIBLE

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott Brings His Series of Lectures to a Close.

A REPLY MADE TO CRITICS.

Fault Finding, He Says, Was Inevitable, and He Is Sorry if Mistaken Reports Have Led Any One Astray.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached the last of his series of sermons on "The Bible as Literature." Before closing he referred to the reports of his sermons which have appeared from time to time in certain sensational newspapers in this city in this language:

"It was inevitable that these lectures should have aroused some criticism and some faultfinding. One cannot cleanse away that which has gathered on a picture without creating foreboding in the hearts of those who love the picture, and he must needs be reverent lest he injure the limning which he wants to make clear. If at any time, with irreverent hands or careless work, I have impaired the limning that I wanted to make clear, God knows I am sorry. And if mistaken reports have led others to think I have done this, I am sorry for that, too. I have wished to so open the Bible to you that you would see in it the Christ, and in Christ the God whom I love and whom I want all men to love. And I am glad to know, from the witness that has come to me, that my purpose has not been wholly in vain, and God has granted some grace to my ministry. Do you search the Scriptures? Well, if you do, remember that they are they which testify of Christ; let it not be written against you at the last day that you would not come to Him that you might have life."

The sermon was preceded by a "question drawer," in which Dr. Abbott answered questions sent to him by the audience. One of the questions asked was: "Are we of ourselves capable of forming a standard of right sufficient for salvation, or must we depend upon the Bible for our certitude?" Dr. Abbott's answer was emphatic.

"To all men, everywhere," he said, "Catholic, Protestant, Jew, or pagan, God promises eternal life to the men who are seeking for eternal life, provided they seek it not by forms and ceremonies and creeds of externality, but by patient continuance in well doing. The advantage which the Bible and Christianity confer is not that they enable men to win God's favor, but that they aid and strengthen men in well doing. Any man who honestly and earnestly seeks the higher life by patient continuance in well doing is saved, for that desire itself, if it becomes the dominant desire of life, makes him a saved man. To be 'saved' isn't to be out of one place and in another; it is to have a certain kind of character."

After answering a number of other questions, Dr. Abbott delivered his sermon, which was on "The Bible and the Christ." Referring briefly to the argument of the preceding lectures, that the Bible was a collection of Jewish literature, whose unity consisted in the fact that it bore to mankind, through all literary forms, one message, he said that most other religions looked to the past, not the future. That of the Hebrew people had its face continually turned to the future. It was a religion of promise, from the story of the Fall to the New Testament. The prophecies were full of hope.

"We may entertain what opinion we will," he said, "respecting the details of the prophecies. Hosea said, 'Out of Egypt have I called my son.' Did he really refer to Christ's coming out of Egypt into Nazareth? Zechariah said: 'The King shall come riding on an ass and a colt the foal of an ass.' Did he really foresee Palm Sunday? It is not necessary to ask or answer these questions. Really they are immaterial. If we are to believe that Zechariah did foresee Palm Sunday and Hosea did foresee the flight into Egypt and return, this would not give us reasonable faith in the Messiah; and, on the other hand, if we were to expunge these specific and detailed prophecies, every one of them, from the Bible, still the veiled figure would stand in advance of Israel; still the Pagan psalm of hope would be sung; still the hope and expectation of Israel would be upon its face, and still it would march toward the future, not with averted face toward the past. The real question we have to ask is this: Is this expectation that runs all through the Bible, that makes of these thirty-nine books of the Old Testament one book, that makes all this literature more than a library, that gives unity to the message—are these hopes, expectations, promises, fulfilled?"

The preacher declared that there were four opinions which could be held on this subject: First, that there is no such millennial time coming, and that the kingdom of God is an illusive dream; second, that these prophecies are to be fulfilled under a leader yet to arrive; third, that the Redeemer is Israel itself, and, fourth, that the fulfillment of the hope of Israel was Christ.

"One man," he said, "says Christ was the divine spirit in a human body; another, that he was a man; a third, that he was God and man joined together, and another frankly says, 'I do not know.' I do not care which one of these definitions one takes, though one of them suits me better than another. The one transcendent fact is this: Our conception of God to-day is the Christ conception. We no longer offer up sacrifices to the lying, thieving, cruel deities that are only deified humanity; we no longer worship an incarnated, but a hard and terrible Lord. God is love, and love means Christ."

LET THE CHINAMAN GO.

Police Allege Singular Conduct on the Part of a Surgeon.

Ah Wah, a homeless Chinaman, was picked up by the police of the Oak Street Station at New Bowery and New Chambers Street, last night, ill. An ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital was sent for. Surgeon Holmes was in charge. He took the Chinaman, but it is alleged by the police that he allowed him to go his way when the ambulance was a short distance away from the station house.

The Chinaman returned to the station house fifteen minutes after he had left it. He was finally sent to the Gouverneur Hospital.

CHANCES FOR YOUNG MEN.

Summer Months' Arrangements Made by the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

The Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, has issued an attractive prospectus of the privileges it has arranged for the young men of the city during the Summer months. Prominent place is given in the circular to the swimming and shower baths. Special conveniences have likewise been provided for bicyclists by the fitting up of a room on the first floor. A home trainer has been introduced into the gymnasium for wheelmen. All through the Summer light gymnastics will be conducted, with the object in view of meeting the needs of business men. The bowling alleys will also be kept open for use at reduced rates. In the educational department clubs have been formed for study in electricity, English, free-hand drawing, mechanical drawing, German, arithmetic, and vocal music.

Announcement is made for the first time of an opportunity for the payment of the membership fees in installments: $15 membership, in three bi-monthly payments of $7, $5, and $3; $10 memberships, in three bi-monthly payments of $4, $3, and $3, and $5 memberships, in three bi-monthly payments of $2, $2, and $1; this offer being open only from now to Sept. 1. Another interesting inducement that is noted in this connection is the opportunity for $5 or $10 members to secure full tickets, valued at $15, by paying the difference between the face value of their present tickets and the proportionate cost of the $15 tickets. For example, a $5 member, whose ticket has still six months to run, (its value being $2.50,) on the payment of $5 may obtain the privileges appertaining to a $15 ticket for the remaining six months of the year.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A clever swindle, whereby an out-of-town jewelry firm lost a gold watch valued at $300, was revealed by a member of the firm to some of his friends in this city the other day. A well-dressed man called at the store, and, after much deliberating, chose a watch and gave his check for $300 in payment for it. "I want you to have the watch regulated," he said to the clerk, "so I can get it to-morrow afternoon. In the meantime you can ascertain whether the check is good." The next afternoon he called and was informed that the check had been returned from the bank on which it was drawn with "No funds" stamped on it. He looked surprised and asked to see it. "Why, what a mistake I made," he said when he saw the check. "Of course it was no good. I carry a number of loose checks in my pocket to oblige my friends, and I used the wrong one. Here, I will draw one on a bank I have a deposit in and will wait here while some one goes to the bank." This was satisfactory, and the man sat down to wait. After several minutes he jumped up and said: "Oh, what's the use of waiting here all this time. I'll just pay cash for the watch. Get my check back." In the meantime the check had been taken to the office of the firm and indorsed to be cashed. The messenger was called back and the check returned to the man, who thereupon left with the watch. A short time afterward the check was returned to the firm for payment. The man had cashed it on the strength of the firm's indorsement.

***

The Particular Man has a new Fancy which he now brings to the Restaurant with him. Stories of Cholera and Plague have so wrought on his nerves that his mind is in an unenviable condition. There is one sign manual by which the waiter recognizes him. He resolves himself into a "sterilizing" functionary, and before relishes or soup are thought of, hot water is called for. Every plate and dish and cup and knife and fork is rigorously subjected to a bath of boiling water before use by the Particular Man. The waiter is in despair, but the customer is a regular habitué and must be humored.

***

"Something should be done," said a New York "cliff dweller," "to put a stop to the filling up of mail boxes in the flats and apartment houses with advertising matter. I was sitting at the window of my flat a few days ago and saw a peripatetic advertiser go into the flat across the street and stuff to repletion all the mail boxes in the front hall with circulars and broadsides and cards. When I went down, I looked at my own box, and saw that it had also been filled with the same sort of matter. Thinking there was nothing else in it, I went on to my office. When I returned, my wife handed me an important letter that should have been attended to at once. It was in the box, covered up by advertising cards and circulars. If this stuff had not been in my box I should have seen the letter at a glance."

***

"I am just boiling over," said a well-known wholesale dealer in wines. "To-day, as I was standing in the lobby of the Equitable Building, I happened to notice a scrap of paper on the floor. I picked it up, and gasped for breath. It was a certificate of deposit for over $18,000. 'Some one must be out of his head with anxiety,' thought I, and took some pains to tell all my friends, so that the news might get to the owner as quickly as possible. Sure enough, by and by there came to my office a little man in a hurry. I handed over the paper with a smile, expecting a word of thanks, and all ready to laugh and soothe the man's agitation with a drink. 'Why didn't you take this to the bank,' he said. 'You have caused me a great deal of trouble.'"

***

A gentleman recently returned to the city after an absence of some years had occasion to visit a number of down-town railroad and banking offices. In speaking of his experiences he said what impressed him as the greatest change was the number of colored men employed there, not alone as porters and messengers, but as clerks, accountants, and bookkeepers. Indeed, in one bank of prominence a colored man holds a very responsible position.

***

The newsboys up town are working a new scheme for the promotion of trade. It requires a side partner for successful operation. The first development of it observed was the day after the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight, when interest in that event had begun to wane. A boy with a large bundle of afternoon newspapers stood at the up-town steps of the elevated station at Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue just as a train load of people were climbing down. Another boy rushed from the outside of the street, apparently much excited, and shouted, as if he had a bet depending on it—"Say, Jack! Ain't it in your pepper dat Fitzsimmons is dead?" The newsboy was fairly mobbed by the men just arrived from down town, some of them too eager to wait for change. Precisely the same scheme was successfully operated at the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last week after a fatal fire in the neighborhood, and by two different boys. This time the question was, "Ain't da foun' ten dead ladies in dat house?" The result was similar.

***

"If table manners make a test of civilization," said a man who has had his ups and downs, "New York is a very thoroughly civilized community. Good table manners are more general here than anywhere in the world. I have eaten—or, to put it more precisely, I have been fed—at all the grades of restaurants in many lands. Of course, at the high-priced places we expect to see people manipulate their knives, forks, spoons, and napkins properly, although as a matter of fact we don't invariably. But when we get down to twenty-five-cent table d'hôtes and fifteen-cent bean foundries we naturally look for trying exhibitions. Well, we rarely see them. Occasionally a man does things which impair your appetite, but most of them are decorous and decent, and as for the women I cannot remember a single instance when I have seen one in this city who didn't feed herself properly and inoffensively, if not gracefully."

***

The woman who boarded a north-bound cable car at Twenty-third Street and Broadway undoubtedly did have an air of youthfulness calculated to aggravate other women of her own age, which was obviously considerable. She was dressed too young by long years, and her demeanor was entirely too kittenish to match her thoroughly matured countenance. The woman who was sitting near the rear door on the right looked the newcomer over with one swiftly comprehensive glance and became her foe. There was no vacant seat. The sitting woman rose and bowed civilly, tendering her place by gesture. The other woman looked at her suspiciously, but developed a frozen smile as she slid into the vacated place and said, "Thanks, awfully; you are going to get out?" "No," said the polite one, sweetly and very distinctly as she reached for a strap, "but you are a good deal older than I am and look so tired." The conversation ended there. The standing woman wore a look of supreme happiness and self-satisfaction. The other could not think of anything mean enough to say until three blocks further on. Then she evidently started to say it, recognized that it was too late, and was madder than ever.

***

The New Yorker unfamiliar with Brooklyn ways placed his umbrella in a corner near the typewriter's desk when he attended a public hearing in Mayor Wurster's office. It was not there when he went for it, and he told the typewriter so. "Yes," she said, sweetly, without taking her fingers from the keyboard; "Mr. Blank took it." "Mr. Blank, eh?" "Yes, of Bay Ridge." Then, after a pause: "He wouldn't have taken it if he hadn't thought it was going to rain." "Very considerate." "Yes; but he said he'd bring it back to-morrow. There's going to be another meeting, and he's coming. Mr. Blank is all right."

***

A notable example of life's little ironies may be seen in Columbus Avenue, where a large store has been divided to suit two tenants. One-half of it is devoted to the sale of basket-work cradles and perambulators. The other half is an undertaker's shop.

Wish to Make Summit Tidy.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 11.—A number of women, members of the Fortnightly Club, have issued a call for a meeting to be held April 22, for the formation of a Town Improvement Association. The women deplore especially the untidy condition of the streets here, which they propose to have remedied.

CHAS. S. MORLEY
MERCHANT TAILOR,
1127 BROADWAY, Above 25th St.
Garments for young men, unlimited assortment of **choice fabrics** *to select from.*
Prices: Suits, $20 to $50
Trousers, $6 to $10
Successor to the business of **George A. Castor & Co.,** *recently conducted under the* **Fifth Ave. Hotel.**
Customers can order from former measurement.

A. J. COMRIE, Auctioneer.
COMPULSORY AUCTION SALE
Monday and Tuesday at 12 o'Clock Noon.
Buildings to be torn down May 1.
FINE PORCELAINS, CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ONYX COLUMNS, CURIO CABINETS, HUNDREDS OF ARTICLES IN BRIC-A-BRAC SUITABLE FOR EASTER PRESENTS.
ALL TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
LEVY, DREYFUS & CO.,
9 and 11 Maiden Lane, Near Broadway.

USED A JURY STEERING GEAR.

YANKEE INGENUITY OF THE SKIPPER OF THE ALICE REED.

Rudder Head Broke in the South Atlantic, and a Substitute Was Rigged Up for a 4,200 Mile Sail.

For 4,200 miles the American bark Alice Reed, which arrived here yesterday from Montevideo, was navigated by a jury steering gear, creditable to the Yankee ingenuity of her master.

Laden with wool and hides, the bark left the Rio de la Plata on Jan. 21, and for five days, with square sails sheeted home, she stood on her course before the impetus of a free wind. All canvas below topgallant-sails was set, and the trim craft was bowling along at a clipping gait when, on the sixth day, with a suddenness common in the South Atlantic, she was overhauled by a hurricane, or pampero.

Capt. Ford entered it on his log as a squall. It came out of the southwest and lasted only two hours, but with the first blast it whipped half the canvas from the bolt ropes, and churned up a sea that tossed the bark as a chip from billow crest to swirling trough, and threatened to rend the oaken fabric asunder.

Nine or ten able-bodied men before the mast can handily manage a vessel of her class, but the Alice Reed had only seven. Of these, three were Manila men and one was a Chinaman. They are good sailors in Summer seas, but not of much account when seas are high and spars are gesticulating wildly in the tumult.

Undermanned as she was, the situation became serious when of a sudden the wheel flew over and the tiller swung idly. The rudder head had broken. Then, almost as suddenly, the pampero lost its breath and the seas, for lack of re-enforcement, fell a'moping.

That was fortunate for the Alice Reed, and Capt. Ford lost no time in putting his wits to work. Two stout spars were first rigged outboard from either quarter, firmly secured at the rails and supported by topping lifts and guys made fast forward and aft.

Most rudders are provided with what is termed a monkey tiller, which is an iron bar projecting back from the rudder above water. To the outer end of this bar are fastened two chains, the other ends of the chains being carried to the counter, but with a loop for the free play of the rudder. These rudder chains and the monkey tiller are designed to meet such a contingency as this, or to support the rudder should it be wrenched from its pintels.

Ordinarily the chains are bent on to tackle run to either side of the vessel, the improvised tiller rope being rove through sheaves in the bulwarks, and the rudder thus hauled to one side or the other by the men on deck. Incidentally the sides of the ship are more or less marred and scarred.

Capt. Ford would have none of this. He rigged his tackle to the end of the spars, extended out at the quarters, and shipshape as the catheads forward. A single block was placed at the end of each chain, a double block at the spars, and from the latter, the ropes were run aft through single blocks at either side of the wheelhouse and carried through small apertures into the house, and then around the drum of the wheel, where one man was able to do the work of two or four under the common method of jury steering gear.

Forty-five days out the bark reached the equator, and fifteen days later she passed Bermuda, and ran into foul weather. She was hove to under goose-winged lower topsails more than once during the three weeks just past, but through it all she suffered none from the broken rudderhead.

The cargo of the bark includes 35,000 hides, an unusually large number, and is very valuable.

James A. Murtha Ill of Pneumonia.

James A. Murtha, son of the late James A. Murtha, formerly City Works Commissioner of Brooklyn, is lying at the point of death at his home, 454 Putnam Avenue, that city. He has been ill with pneumonia for the past ten days. Mr. Murtha, who is twenty-eight years old, was born in Brooklyn, and is a graduate of the Columbia College Law School. In 1894 he was nominated for Congress from the Third District, but was defeated by the present Congressman, Francis H. Wilson. Last year he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Palmer and Buckner ticket. He was recently elected Grand Lecturing Knight by the Brooklyn Society of Elks.

To Lessen the Curve's Dangers.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen will meet at 1 o'clock this afternoon to examine an appliance which, it is claimed, will minimize the dangers of "Dead Man's Curve," at Broadway and Fourteenth Street. Secretary Bliss has been communicated with, and he has enlisted the interest of the Patent Office looking toward facilitating the issuance of the necessary letters patent.

Mrs. Callery Is Improving.

The condition of Mrs. James Callery, the widow of James Callery, the Pittsburg millionaire, who is ill with heart trouble at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was much improved yesterday. Her two sons, James D. and Charles D., who were summoned to her bedside Friday last, returned to Pittsburg last night.

Senator Lexow Has Hopes.

Senator Lexow was among those who made a pilgrimage to the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday while Senator Platt was holding his Sunday levee. He says his Anti-Trust bill will be considered by the Judiciary Committee to-morrow, and he is sanguine of its having a favorable reception.



THE OLD MADE YOUNG; THE YOUNG MADE BEAUTIFUL. All wrinkles and facial blemishes permanently removed. Have you liver spots? Do you suffer from dyspepsia? And is your skin discolored from its effects? Professional services, delightful offices. Consultation free. Call or send 10c. for facial cream. **Lund Chemical Co., 1,181, 1,183 B'way.**

STEAM CARPET CLEANING.—THE C. H. BROWN CO., 221 E. 38th St. Tel. 1,531—38th St.

AT WANAMAKER'S

AN EXHIBITION OF MUSEUM TAPESTRIES ANCIENT BROCADES AND EMBROIDERIES



Will be opened here to-day. It is the collection of Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, and has been so highly appreciated by art students and connoisseurs that it is shown here for public benefit.

A brilliantly lighted apartment on the second floor has been specially prepared for the exhibition.

Adjoining is an improvised Art Gallery, in which some notable pictures are shown, mostly by prominent French artists. The principal work is

FRITEL'S CONQUERORS

Now first exhibited in New York. It was the most interesting feature of the Salon in 1892.

Our friends the *Public* are cordially invited to visit and enjoy both these exhibitions.

At 11 o'clock this morning and 3 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. John Bailey will lecture to women on Physical Culture in Relation to Dress. These lectures will terminate on Wednesday next.

SPRING DRESS GOODS An international show of Dress Stuffs here that has no counterpart. It would take hours to see it in its entirety. But each design and fabric was selected with the greatest care.

MOHAIR AND MOHAIR SICILIANS

An immense quantity of them come to us at a saving of a third to a half from regular prices.

Black figured Mohairs, eight designs, 38 in., 37 1-2c; imported to sell at 60c.
Black figured Mohair Sicilians, eight designs, 42 in., 37 1-2c; imported to sell at 75c.
Black figured Mohair Sicilians, ten designs, 46 in., 50c; imported to sell at $1.

FANCY CHEVIOTS

A large assortment. All the popular color combinations, including greens, browns and blues. Just a few of the many popular ones:

Fancy Cheviots, coarse yarn, 75c.
Fancy lace figured Cheviot, 75c.
Fancy check Cheviot, 75c.
Two-toned Canvas Cheviot, 85c.
Fancy Cheviots, mohair outline plaids, 85c.
Fancy star fish check Cheviot, $1.
Fancy boucle mixed Cheviot, $1.
Fancy multi-colored Cheviot, $1.25.
Fancy Canvas Cheviot, $1.25.

A short list of popular fabrics that are keeping the yard-sticks on the move. Scarce in most stores.

45 in. Cheviot, 50c.
50 in. Granite Suiting, 75c.
50 in. Canvas Suiting, 75c.
50 in. Mohair figured Serge, 85c.
52 in. pin-check Suiting, 85c.
60 in. two-toned Suiting, $1.
50 in. Basket Cheviot, $1.
54 in. Sharkskin Cheviot, $1.
50 in. Basket Cheviot, $1.25.

PRINTED COTTONS

Two great favorites—over 16,000 yards of them sold in less than a week, and the end is not yet. Yankee printings, but they rival the best French. Over one hundred designs.

Printed Dimity, 12 1-2c.
Printed Batiste, 12 1-2c.

Fourth avenue.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR New Paris Lingerie just received. Luxurious French taste dominates.

Gowns, $2 to $25.
Chemises, $2 to $13.
Corset Covers, $2.25 to $13.
Drawers, $4 to $30.
Petticoats, $8 to $41.50.

Side by side with the French Underwear is the best American.

DRAWERS
Muslin, 35c to $1.50.
Cambric, 50c to $6.
Lawn, 85c to $2.

PETTICOATS
Muslin and cambric, 50c to $10.50.

NIGHT GOWNS
Muslin and cambric, 50c to $10.50.

CHEMISES
Muslin, cambric and lawn, 30c to $4.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

HER MAJESTY'S CORSET It won't suit every woman—no Corset will so long as there are different shapes and ways of thinking. But it *does* please thousands of women who delight in a long waist and graceful carriage without tight lacing and discomfort. It is durable, and will not change its shape. It makes a smooth-fitting, dress-waist possible.

A complete stock of sizes and colors and many handsome Corsets made expressly for Wanamakers.

Second floor, Tenth street.

BOYS' CLOTHING Just as carefully made as the men's Clothing. Covert cloth Top Coats at $3.50, $4 and $4.50 that are popular. Sold hundreds of them this season. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Golf Suits for boys of 8 to 16 yrs., of all-wool fancy plaids, patch pockets on coats, $8 and $8.50 a Suit.

Golf Trousers, $1.75 to $3.

Second floor.

UPHOLSTERY CRETE CURTAINS. They're Scotch. Texture implies their name. The designs are Oriental and similar to stained window glass. Just in, our own importation, suited to dining-rooms and libraries.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS. A quantity at $2.75 a pair that appeal to taste and economy.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES. Five lines that are very beautiful and very cheap.

At $5.50—Five plain colors, self figures.
At $7—Five fancy colored with contrasting figures.
At $7.50—Six plain colors, Derby satin.
At $8—Three fancy figured, rich for dining rooms.
At $13—Four fancy figured silk, exclusive designs.

RE-UPHOLSTERING OLD FURNITURE. We have the men and the stuffs.

Five colors, Renaissance Scroll Tapestry, $3.25.
Louis XVI. silk-faced Tapestry, $3.

They give a splendid choice of new coverings for old frames.

Third floor.

WOMEN'S SHOES In Shoes as in everything else this business proceeds upon a fixed policy. Prices are not put down for one day's advertisements and up again the next day.

The inducements are all day and every day. When prices *can* be put down we *keep* them down.

But sometimes types are wicked—when blundering proofreaders make them lie. The Bicycle Shoes that we advertised on Friday at $2.25 were quoted on Saturday at $2.75. But they were *sold* at $2.25, and will so continue. The quality is excellent. The comparison with trash at higher prices confirms our opinion that they are worth $4. Examine them and you'll agree with us.

There is much humbug about alleged hand-sewed Shoes. On the cheaper sorts the Goodyear process makes the best, most comfortable, most durable—fit and appearance best. We sell, regularly, excellent, chrome-tanned kidskin Shoes, at

$1.60.

At the price they are remarkable, and they are here regularly and all the time. High grades also.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

SATIN RIBBONS 15c This morning a lot of double-faced Satin Ribbon, cord edges, Nos. 12 and 16, is priced at

15c A YARD.

All the newest popular shades and the quality sells at more than double. One of those Ribbon flutters that makes this Store the Ribbon centre.

Broadway, Tenth Street.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES Easter gifts. Some of them have a bunch of artificial blossoms, tied with white and gold ribbon, attached.

Book Markers, 25c — Paper Knives, 50c
Spoons, 50c — Enameled Spoons, 90c
Button Hooks, 60c — Nail Files, 65c
Scissors, embos'd, $1 — Vinaigrettes, $1
Lemonade Spoons, 75c
Sugar Spoons, enameled, $1.50

Basement.

MORRIS CHAIRS Twenty varieties of them in the Furniture Store. Oak, mahogany and mahogany finish frames. Cushions upholstered in denim, velvet and corduroy.

At $5—Of oak or imitation mahogany, denim covered cushions filled with hair.
At $10—Of oak or imitation mahogany, corduroy cushions filled with hair.
At $16—Solid mahogany frame, carved arms and claw feet, spring seat, fancy velvet cushions filled with hair.
At $31—Quartered oak frame, carved arms, upholstered sides, corduroy and velvet covered.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Bail for "Open Board" Brokers.

Charles H. Garland, Edward F. Hibbard, and W. F. Hubbell, the brokers arrested Saturday in the raid on the "Open Board of Brokers," at 46 Broad Street, were taken to Centre Street Court again yesterday, where Louis L. Toll furnished bail for them in the sum of $1,000 each, to appear at the examination to be held Friday. The three men had spent the night in the Tombs.

Child Dies from Its Injuries.

Samuel Schoenberger, four and a half years old, who was run over in Second Street, between Avenues C and D, by a wagon, April 1, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. The child lived at 400 East Houston Street, and was playing at the time of the accident.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Thomas G. Shearman Says that the Republican Party Will Be Defeated.

FORECAST OF THE FUTURE.

He Predicts a Victory of the Silver Men in 1900 and the Imposition of a Tax on Earnings—Republican Tariff Policy Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is small credit to be gained now for foresight in predicting a terrific defeat for the Rpublican Party in 1898 and 1900. Most of my personal friends are Republican in politics; and I have yet to meet one of them who does not anticipate this defeat. I may, therefore, be permitted to say that I have constantly predicted Republican defeat in both 1898 and 1900, ever since the night of the elections in 1894, when it seemed, to superficial observers, as if the Republican Party had been restored to power for twenty years. Last October you published a report of some remarks in a Brooklyn meeting, in which I distinctly foretold, not only the great Republican victory of 1896, but an equally great Republican defeat in 1898 and 1900.

This forecast of the future was not founded upon any guesswork, but was based upon a long study of political history and upon knowledge of the conditions surrounding and controlling the incoming Administration and Congress. I have never for one moment shared in the hopeful views of those Democrats who believed that the tax on raw wool, once repealed, would not be restored. On the contrary, it has been my firm conviction, constantly expressed, that the restoration of the McKinley duties on wool would be the first act of the Republican Party on its restoration to power. Neither have I ever been deceived for a moment by the ostentatious professions of Republican managers during the last campaign as to moderation in dealing with the tariff.

Protectionists Cannot Be Moderate.

Moderation is impossible to protectionists. Each wants something excessive and outrageous for his own peculiar benefit; and therefore he is forced to concede to every one else the same excessive privileges. Moreover, the very certainty which all protectionist managers now feel of defeat in 1900 impels them to excessive impositions during the short period of their power. If they had any hope of retaining power for twenty years, they would be content with a more moderate amount of extortion, prolonged over that period; but as they know that their time is short, they resemble another personage who is described, on high authority, as greatly enraged by this consciousness. They want to make as much in their four years of power as they would be content, under other circumstances, to make in twenty.

For one, I do not regret in the least this prodigious scheme of public plunder for private benefit. This new tariff, which is, upon all points in which the protected plunderers are really interested, from 20 to 30 per cent. higher than the McKinley tariff, will produce a tremendous reaction in favor of free trade. The majority against the new tariff, in 1898, will be greater than the majority against the McKinley tariff in 1892, and in 1901 the new President and Congress will be prepared for a measure of far more sweeping reform than even the original Wilson bill, much more than the Gorman bill of 1894.

Silver Victory for 1900.

The cause of free trade will take abundant care of itself. Its victory is assured. A vastly more important question just now is: What will be the effect of this reaction on the currency question? I regret to say that all present appearances indicate that in 1900 the country will be swept over the silver precipice. The silver men have complete control over the Democratic organization, and they will, with justice, feel so certain of regaining the votes of one million gold Democrats, in the reaction against the Dingley tariff, that the prospect of any terms of reconciliation being offered on the silver question is very doubtful. Moreover, by adherence to the free silver issue, they will have thirty-five Electoral votes guaranteed to them from the mining States, for any kind of tariff, or no tariff at all, which they would lose on any other issue. Nothing will induce them to risk the loss of these States, except such united action on the part of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut as would convince them that the votes of those States could certainly be had for the Democratic Party without silver, and could not probably be had otherwise. But the probability is that by 1900 New York and New Jersey will be ready to vote for any Democratic ticket in preference to any Republican.

The manifest bad faith of the Republican Party, in postponing the settlement of the currency question to the next session of Congress, in which, moreover, it is unlikely that anything whatever will be agreed upon, is likely to make gold Democrats feel that the Republican Party cannot be trusted for any purpose or under any pledges whatever.

Income Tax Still Menacing.

Another important question looming up in the near future is that of the income tax. The Democratic Party will certainly be united in 1900 in favor of some kind of income tax. The New York brokers, who raised the fund by means of which litigation against the income tax of 1894 was successfully maintained, have entirely forgotten, in their rejoicing over the dangerous decision of the Supreme Court in their favor, by a majority of one, that the Supreme Court at the same time practically decided by a large majority, if not by unanimous vote, that a tax upon the incomes of bankers, brokers, merchants, and manufacturers, derived from their business earnings, would be perfectly constitutional, although not apportioned according to population. This, of course, is to all of us the most objectionable, and in fact one may say the only objectionable, part of the income tax.

The New York stock brokers who procured the late decision against the income tax had no real objection against the imposition of such a tax upon rents, and very little objection to such a tax upon the profits of corporations and other investments. What they revolted against was the requirement of returns as to personal earnings. But what the Supreme Court has decided is that rents and incomes from fixed investments cannot be thus taxed, while earnings of every kind can be; and therefore the next income tax law will impose a tax upon earnings twice as heavy as that of 1894, because the loss of the tax on rents and investments must be made up.

All that part of the income tax law which involved inquisitorial methods, and put a premium upon perjury, will therefore be put into force; while landlords, who contributed nothing to the expense of the late litigation, will enjoy entire exemption and enjoy a quiet laugh at their zealous and self-sacrificing friends, the New York brokers, who will have the privilege of paying, not only their share of taxes, but that of the landlords to boot.

I hope that it is not necessary, and yet it may be just as well to state explicitly that this forecast is not made because I enjoy the prospect or approve of the plans which are likely to be carried out, except so far as an increased measure of freedom of trade is involved. But so many business men are living in a fool's paradise, from which in the course of a few years they will be rudely awakened, that it seems right to give them some slight warning now. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

New York, March 25, 1897.

OBJECTIONS TO THE CHARTER.

A Correspondent Says They Are Irrelevant in the Main.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All the newspapers have given a good deal of space to the objections made to the proposed charter of the Greater City before Mayor Strong. Your editorial of this morning was very timely, and has undoubtedly met with wide approval.

In view of the persistency with which certain objections to the new charter are again and again urged, permit me briefly through your columns to call attention to the following facts:

Consolidation has been approved by the voters interested. It is too late to oppose consolidation. Ex-Mayor Grace's letter to the Mayor upon this subject was therefore irrelevant. The size of the majority for consolidation has nothing to do with the question. New York State ratified the Federal Constitution by a very slender majority—two votes, if I remember rightly. But the ratification was valid, and no one ever talked of abrogating it because the vote was not unanimous.

The greater part of the opposition to the new charter originates in hostility to consolidation. Several of the anti-charter speakers have in their public utterances been candid enough to avow their repugnance to the creation of the greater municipality. Perhaps, as you intimate, this dislike to consolidation may have unduly influenced them against the charter.

Gov. Morton appointed what, in the main, every fair-minded man must concede, was an admirable commission, with unusual expert equipment for its difficult task. The commission enjoyed the assistance of the late David J. Dean, one of the ablest, best-qualified, and most painstaking men ever employed in the Corporation Counsel's office.

The Bar Association in the City of New York, to which I have the honor to belong, appointed a committee to "examine the proposed charter," &c. I have very great respect for every gentleman upon the committee, but is it not a little singular that there should have been no dissent from its report? Unlike the Charter Commissioners, two of whom (Mayor Strong and President Low) filed a vigorous protest against certain features of the charter, all the Bar Association's committee indorsed every word of reproach of the charter contained in their Chairman's report. It is not too much to say that some of the criticisms are puerile, as well as utterly irrelevant.

For example—Section 28 is criticised for providing, it is said, that a copy of any paper filed with the City Clerk "shall be evidence in all courts and places of the matters therein contained." * * * "An easy way of making evidence," says the committee. But the quotation is not fair. The section first shows what papers it would be proper to file there and then provides that certified copies of papers duly filed, &c., shall be evidence. No sensible tribunal would fail to interpret the section in accordance with its intention. It is analogous to statutes providing for the filing in a County Clerk's office of proofs of publication of limited copartnership, certificates, and like papers, and making the affidavits prima facie proof of certain facts. Obviously, the report of the Bar Association's committee will have to repose in some other archives than the Clerk's office of the greater city. It can acquire no greater cogency by means of filing in that office. Again, the committee's criticism that the charter is not a code in any sense, and that many of its provisions are trivial (?), which was reiterated before the Mayor, is quite absurd. As to whether these provisions, which look to the health and sanitation of a great metropolis, are "trivial," opinions may differ, but the fact is that identical provisions are to be found in the present charter. If it is ridiculous to insert in the new charter prohibitions against flying kites in the streets, or obstructing fire hydrants with ice or snow, or placing new well paper upon the walls of tenement houses before removing the old, then it is ridiculous to have such provisions upon the statute books to-day. But I have never heard any complaint from the association against these provisions of existing law. They seem to be quite proper in the present charter, although they would be improper in the new charter!

Again, the speakers against the charter opposed its provisions in relation to the Police Department, and the committee of the Bar Association has also criticised them. Their criticism is largely correct. But how supine all these gentlemen have been for years! The new charter is but a perpetuation of an old evil. Even if they should succeed in defeating it, and thereby set at naught the wishes of the great majority of their fellow-citizens, I very much fear that these gentlemen would be satisfied with their triumph, and "repose their wearied virtue." Whereas, to be consistent, they should take up the fight to redeem the present city from the iniquity of a hydra-headed Police Department.

Take again the six months' limitation of the Mayor's power of removal, so vigorously denounced by the gentlemen of yesterday. This is a recent statute, and, if I mistake not, was enacted for the present City of New York, by some of the very men who now object to its insertion in the new charter. When Mayor Strong came into office, they wished to empower him to get rid of Tammany officials, and they drafted and had enacted the act, chapter 11 of the Laws of 1895, which gives the Mayor of the present city, within six months after the commencement of his term, full power to remove any public appointive officer, excepting judicial officers. But these same gentlemen disapprove of a law of their own creation, when it is inserted in the charter of the greater city. The oft and justly censured politician could not be more inconsistent.

Mayor Hewitt's suggestion of a referendum is also inopportune. It is true, when he and Mayor Strong were young, charter changes were not made without popular ratification. The city charter of 1829 was submitted to the people, and so, also, was the charter of 1849. But the constituency of Chancellor Kent and Peter A. Jay and Gulian C. Verplanck, in those days of limited suffrage, was a very different electorate from that of to-day. Nor, is there any analogy to be drawn from the submission of the aqueduct or the rapid transit question. To ask the opinions of voters in general upon the value of a complicated municipal charter would seem to be an act of folly.

That the new charter has imperfections is clear. If, on the part of some of your citizens there had been less of objection to consolidation and more of a sincere desire to model a perfect instrument, something nearer perfection might have been attained. In common with many others, I have no admiration for a Municipal Assembly, and can only hope (but hardly expect) that its creation may stimulate the spirit of home rule. I believe in establishing single-headed departments and in clothing the Mayor with the amplest power of removal of appointive officers. But I do not shut my eyes to the fact that these desirable provisions are not in the present charter of the present city. Nor do I find any ground for the conviction that the present city will obtain an ideal charter any the sooner if the proposed new charter and consolidation be defeated. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY.

New York, April 3, 1897.

CAPTAIN ILL WITH BERIBERI.

One of the Jeannette Francois's Crew Died of It.

The four-masted Dutch ship Jeannette Francois arrived yesterday, fifty-one days out from Lourenzo Marquez, the Portuguese settlement on Delagoa Bay, South Africa. The Health Officer found that Capt. Bleeker was seriously ill with beriberi. One of the crew had died of the same disease March 24 and was buried at sea. He was Emanuel Nordmann, a Norwegian. The Captain's condition was such that he was removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

ROSENBERG TOOK IODINE.

He Wished to Kill Himself, but Was Unsuccessful.

William Rosenberg, seventeen years old, of 72 Forsyth Street, was held in default of $1,000 bail yesterday, at the Essex Market Court, on a charge of attempted suicide.

Rosenberg walked into the Eldridge Street Police Station early yesterday, and told Sergt. Cotton that he had made an attempt to kill himself. "I took some of this," he said, placing a bottle of iodine on the desk. His lips were colored with the liquid, but the ambulance surgeon who had been hastily summoned from Gouverneur Hospital found that he had taken only a small quantity of the drug, and he was soon placed out of danger.

Rosenberg told Magistrate Cornell that he had left his home a few days ago because his father, who was out of work, had three smaller children to provide for, and he did not wish to be a burden to his parents. He could get no work, was too proud to beg or return home, and spent his last five cents to buy the iodine.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Those about to furnish should examine the exquisite Spring fancies at factory prices.

KITE-FLYER EDDY WORRIED.

Boys Tamper with His Apparatus in the Night.

William A. Eddy of Bayonne, N. J., whose experiments with kites have attracted wide attention, has been hindered greatly by boys in the lower part of the city, who at night destroy his lines. He is at present experimenting with atmospheric electricity. The best results are obtainable at night. The kites are raised in tandem, and, in addition to the regular kite cable, a thin copper wire, to carry the current, is used. Saturday night he narrowly escaped losing not only his kites, but his electrical apparatus.

For safety's sake, his kites were anchored Saturday night in his own yard, on East Third Street. About 2,000 feet of wire were fastened to the kites. During the night the wind moderated, thus allowing the kite cable to sag. The boys discovered this, and, by means of a stone tied to a long string, tried to draw in the kites. The stone carried the cord over the wire, instead of the cable, and the effort to draw in the kites broke the wire. Several hundred feet of wire were broken off.

Object to the Amendments.

Members of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Association, Brooklyn, are indignant over the insertion of amendments to their bill providing for the removal of railroad tracks from the avenue. E. G. Blackford, Chairman of the Atlantic Avenue Commission, declared Saturday that if the amendments were adopted, they would result in the destruction of the entire measure, and delay rapid transit connections with New York City for many years. The amendments as proposed would, he declared, increase the expense of the improvement from $1,250,000 to fully $4,000,000. He took Senator Wieman sharply to task for permitting the amendments to be introduced, which provide for depressing the surface tracks between Bedford and Troy Avenues. The original bill, as drafted by Corporation Counsel Burr, provided for elevating the road at the points named, a feat that could be accomplished for very much less expense.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, April 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Jury calendar. Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

9—Hannon vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad. 24—Connor vs. F. Franklyn Friedman. 25—Connor vs. Williamson. 26—Connor vs. Friedman. 33—Clayton vs. Texas and Pacific Railroad Company. 34—Forward vs. same. 71—Crossman vs. same. 74—Morrill Liquor Cure Company vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company. 80—Chayes vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 117—Monico vs. Union Railway Company. 118—Clampit vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 123—Eiletts vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 124—Werner School Book Company vs. Middlebrook. 13—Browne vs. Grace. 4—Jacobus vs. United States. 127—Gormully & Co. vs. Schaap. 130—George F. Blake Manufacturing Company vs. Bolen. 2—Sigua Iron Company vs. Greene. 3—Blatchford vs. United States. 6—United States vs. Adams. 15—Johnston vs. Fashion Company. 66—Blair vs. Silverman. 94—Brewer vs. Associated Press. 95—Same vs. Chicago Evening Post. 96—Union Associated Press vs. Associated Press. 105—Latimer vs. Woodward. 112—United States vs. Blackburn.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division. — Adjourned until Tuesday, April 13, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term — Part I. — Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Moss vs. Palmer. 2—Matter of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. 3—Matter of the Mayor, &c. 4—Matter of Sussman. 5—Matter of Keelan. 6—Mackenzie vs. Turner. 7—Murphy vs. Hadden. 8—Saltus vs. Anderson. 9—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. McGown. 10—Matter of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. 11—Tucker vs. E. L. Goodsell Company. 12—Masten vs. Tamsen. 13—Tomenfels vs. Aaron. 14—Zoncada vs. Robinson. 15—Flood vs. Flood. 16—Matter of Schumaker. 17—Gilbert vs. Warren. 18—Langfeld vs. Elliott Furniture Company. 19—Phoenix National Bank vs. Keim. 20—Kruger vs. Katt. 21—Potter vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 22—Young vs. Kehoe. 23—German-American Real Estate, &c., Company vs. Elwald. 24—Grant vs. Cunningham. 25—Matter of Davis. 26—Reeber vs. Meyer. 27—Matter of Bryan, Taylor & Co. 28—Schortemeier vs. Schortemeier. 29—Steinbach vs. Steinbach. 30—Callanan vs. Mayor. 31—Meyer vs. Meyer. 32—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 33—Saalfield Publishing Company vs. Bacon. 34—Richards vs. Richards. 35—Matter of New York Bicycle Equipment Company. 36—McNulta vs. Huntington. 37—Hilsenbeck vs. Fish. 38—Doremus vs. Bellis. 39—Powers vs. Schoonmaker. 40—Brown vs. Brown. 41—Lawson vs. Buchanan. 42—Lawson vs. Buchanan. 43—Zimmerman vs. McMahon. 44—Leach vs. Thornburgh. 45—Georges vs. Dupont. 46—People, &c., vs. Hazard. 47—Hawley vs. Mutual Fire Insurance Company. 48—Maurer vs. Koch. 49—Rechnitz vs. Reohnitz. 50—Bibbins vs. Copeland. 51—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Society. 52—Louis vs. Bauer. 53—Shrady vs. Shrady. 54—Matter of Kirtland, Andrews & Co. 55—Burrowe vs. Dwinelle. 56—Maddock vs. Valentine. 57—Gluck vs. Gluck. 58—Kurtz vs. Potter. 59—Morris vs. Edgecomb Stables. 60—Matter of Woodhouse. 61—Spencer vs. Austin. 62—Matter of Lockwood. 63—Aldridge vs. Asselin. 64—Matter of Denison. 65—Jeffrey vs. Jalonack. 66—C. B. Rogers & Co. vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 67—Wien vs. The Mayor. 68—Davis & Starr Lumber Company vs. Daniell. 69—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 70—Coar vs. Betts. 71—Donnelly vs. Lowe. 72—Solomon vs. Solomon. 73—Cavanagh vs. O'Neill. 74—Olmesdahl vs. Olmesdahl. 75—Remington vs. Copeland. 76—Faris vs. Redmond. 77—Matter of St. Nicholas Bank. 78—Ludwig vs. Zwickert. 79—Hutkoff vs. Cohen. 80—Rasener vs. Rothschild. 81—Rigby vs. Societe Hygienique Alimentaire. 82—Dugro vs. Kraft. 83—Buchmuller vs. Buchmuller. 84—Metcalf vs. Ryman. 85—Solz vs. Schwenk. 86—Matter of McKee. 87—Isaacs vs. Sturm. 88—Wolfson vs. Elsser. 89—Armeny vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 90—Goldberg vs. Hayes. 91—Columbus Trust Company vs. Hayes. 92—Stetson vs. Forster. 93—Myers vs. Wiehert. 94—Schuh vs. Kittner. 95—Matter of Lyon. 96—Brown vs. Marrin. 97—Trowbridge vs. Gans. 98—Eisler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 99—Matter of Peekamose Club. 100—Jamestown Lumber and Mantel Company vs. Gross. 101—Megroz vs. Morrison. 102—Schnatz vs. Egan. 103—Oglesby vs. Bank of Republic. 104—People ex rel. Canavan vs. Collis. 105—Isaacs vs. Calden. 106—Faris vs. Redmond. 107—Union Dime Savings Trust Company vs. Cory. 108—Forgotson vs. McKeon. 109—Walton vs. The Mayor. 110—Livingston vs. Ryan. 111—Union Stove Works vs. Klingman. 112—Matter of Nealon. 113—Wells vs. Kitcham. 114—Matter of Saalfield. 115—Belle of Bourbon Company vs. Lenz. 116—Matter of Stacom. 117—Department of Buildings vs. King. 118—Same vs. Engel. 119—Same vs. Burlando. 120—Same vs. Merriman. 121—Same vs. Henderson. 122—Same vs. Silverstone. 123—Same vs. Campbell. 124—Pilzer vs. Pilzer. 125—Union Stove Works vs. Hunter. 126—Giller vs. Cohen. 127—Donohue vs. Wallace. 128—Sentile vs. Deutsch. 129—Matter of McKee.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Matter of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. 2—Matter of Exterior Street. 3—Matter of Marcher Street. 4—Matter of Nelson Street. 5—Matter of Opdyke Street. 6—Lowenfeld vs. Aaron. 7—Matter of Crotona Park South. 8—Matter of Board of Education, (school site Sheriff and Willett Streets.) 9—Matter of Third Avenue Draw Bridge. 10—Childs vs. Smith. 11—Silberman vs. Silberman. 12—Matter of Parsons.

Demurrers.—403—Hendrick vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 414—Storr vs. Storr. 429—Combination Cycle Company vs. Whitman Saddle Company. 431—Berliner vs. Krone. 362—Same vs. Krone. 452—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 435—Stieglitz vs. Stewart. 436—Same vs. Wright. 437—Same vs. Luke. 438—Same vs. Hoover. 439—Same vs. Milliard. 440—Same vs. Goetz. 441—Same vs. Whittington. 442—Same vs. Bredel. 443—Same vs. Robertson. 444—Same vs. Rowell. 445—Same vs. Horton. 446—Same vs. Milliard. 447—Same vs. Rowe. 448—Same vs. Denon. 449—Same vs. Haywood. 450—Same vs. Danielson. 451—Same vs. Higham.

Preferred Cause.—4665—Springmeyer vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3433—Feldstein vs. Macfarlane. 1959—Kanitz vs. Hecht. 37—Illinois Watch Company vs. Payne. 2824—Adamant Manufacturing Company vs. Bach. 4397—Tracy vs. Ryan. 1782—Westcott vs. Higgins. 4383—Romano vs. Tapley. 3343—Baker vs. Kirk. 4468—Koelsch vs. Koelsch. 3856—Griswold vs. Caldwell. 4056—Horton vs. Forty-second Street and Crosstown Railroad Company. 4108—Sulzer vs. Sulzer. 4533—Brown vs. Brown. 2857—Hamilton vs. Thomas. 4193—Cunningham vs. Cunningham. 3675—Smith vs. Cohen. 4473—Sess vs. Turner. 4629—Passavant vs. McCall. 4630—Auffmordt vs. same. 4631—Bossut vs. same. 4666—Phoenix National Bank vs. Keim.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4669.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until April 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Bell and Lloyd for the People.

1—Joseph Lardiere. 2—Isaac Fragner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts XI. and XII., for trial. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—11201—Holms vs. Block. 11956—Bloomfield vs. Bloomfield. 11903—American Exchange Bank vs. Stone. 9060—Isler vs. Doubleday. 11512—Becker vs. Levering. 11483—Hauton vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10906—Jacobs vs. Altman. 11455—Hayes vs. Swanton. 11460—Raegener vs. McDougall. 11461—Same vs. Gau. 7940—Rosenquest vs. Noble. 11438—Fargini vs. Young. 11164—Powers vs. Schlicht Heat, Light & Power Company. 11490—Donnelly vs. Ryder. 11741—Stewart vs. Young.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

6453—Rothschild vs. Mosbacher. 6678—Jacobs vs. Silberman. 9878—Doorley vs. O'Gorman. 2448—Greenhouse vs. Alter. 5548—Weisel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5749—O'Connor vs. same. 5689—Busfield vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5704—Well vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5762—Osserman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3328—McCormick vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3824—Gell vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 7062—Malone vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4403—West vs. Griffen. 4941—Halgreen vs. Christie. 3906—Ferguson vs. Noble. 6347—Baker vs. Norton. 9195—Midifes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3222—Nutly vs. Mayer. 11335—Hix vs. Edison Electric Light Company. 4068—Kelly vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2789—Weber vs. Lane. 3791—Norwood vs. Higgins.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., and X., for trial.

2403—Cassidy vs. Blaut. 1001—Mercantile Co-operative Bank vs. Alleman. 5865—Gallagher vs. Baird. 6036—Rosenthal vs. Baeder. 5036—Armstrong vs. Middleton. 5039—Same vs. Flagler. 4985—Same vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 5095—Same vs. same. 5033—Same vs. same. 5035—Same vs. Phelan. 5038—Same vs. Smith. 5037—Same vs. Pollock. 6704—Pesh vs. Palatine Insurance Company. 5725—Waydell vs. Adams. 4968—Newman vs. Glantz. 5631—Wolf vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5484—Citento vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5190—O'Keefe vs. Hogan. 2717—Pasternak vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railway Company. 1427—Battersly vs. Collier. 6214—Balmer vs. Herts. 4637—Raymond vs. Ehrich. 2436—Lichtenstein vs. Jarvis. 5378—Mearns vs. Central Railroad of New Jersey. 4787—Hirschman vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 4937—Meyer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. At 11 A. M.—1155 and 1256—Contested will of James Brady. 1252—John Stafford.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Henry Klener, Louis Unger, Friederich Leis, John Curry, Michael Schlig, Delia A. Tully, Henrietta August, Ann Grant.

At 2 P. M.—Magdalena Durr, Elizabeth Rich, William Ross.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Ground floor, in County Court House—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills—1234—Cunigunda Balker. 1267—David Kearr. 1268—Henry Clay Yale.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1621—Schussler vs. Seltman. 4480—Hamilton vs. Cramer. 1572—Sherman vs. Gerber. 1861—Burr vs. Goodridge. 1493—Mueller vs. O'Hare. 1751—Brown vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1883—Dietz vs. Herrmann. 1516—Berg vs. Schloss. 4557—Van Schaick vs. Roosin. 1839—Henderson vs. Grab. 1614—Nelson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1615—De Vito vs. Spranza. 1616—Rist vs. Theiss. 1624—Bowles vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 1594—Swoboda vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3811½—Lesser vs. Hunninghaus. 3810½—Rosendorf vs. same. 2662—Well vs. Sexton. 4215—Mayer vs. Metropolitan Traction Company. 2715—Kandra vs. Citizens' Steamboat Company. 3030½—Sadler vs. Adler. 3031½—Same vs. same. 2251—Silverman vs. Empire Life Association Company. 874—Landsberger vs. Freedman. 1604—Pinkus vs. Fragner. 1605—Andrews vs. Fragner. 1431—Foise vs. Ullmann. 352—Werner vs. Baer. 1659—Clemmons vs. Sexton. 1824—Gray vs. Booss.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2253—Humphrey vs. Horton. 1375—Sanders vs. Conkling. 2138—Force vs. Pullman Palace Car Company. 2174—White vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2157—Schwartz vs. Appel. 2158—Same vs. same. 2164—Reddy vs. Lowen. 2172—Shipman vs. Gilbert. 49—Callaghan vs. Crawford. 4872—Jordan vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2325—Lang vs. American Grocery Company. 2437—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Driscoll. 2160—Zeltner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2209—Halprin vs. Schachne. 1219—McCarthy vs. Graham. 2252—Lewis vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2081—Kelly vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1907—Braun vs. Juskeries. 2419—Schroeck vs. Reiss. 2231—Jones vs. Pittsburg Times. 203—Gowing vs. Warner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2116—Bierstein vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2185—Silverman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2383—Reiss vs. Von Kattengell. 2105—McDougall vs. Hammerstein. 2054—Typewriter Inspector Company vs. Hammond Typewriter Company. 2358—Bokalsky vs. Mindheim. 2187—Jacob Ahler Brewing Company vs. Klein. 2214—Richards vs. Littell. 2066—Cohen vs. Edelson. 2283—Siff vs. Levy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

4979—Consumers' Brewing Company vs. Lopot. 5088—Crowe vs. American Surety Company. 4228—Rider vs. Cottrell. 4854—Baer vs. Solomon. 4786—Schreyer vs. William Brooks's Sons Company. 4166—Leonard vs. Crowe. 4981—Pierson vs. Hackett. 4837—Van Mater vs. Bonner. 4922—Munroe vs. Hickok Company. 4933—Romano vs. Lesanto. 4850—Pryor vs. Klenen. 5004—Thompson vs. Beeker. 4765—Jeffers vs. De Castro. 4858—Burr vs. Auker Bouellon Capsule Manufacturing Company. 4518—Golob vs. Singer. 3951½—Hungerford vs. Jackson. 3944—Bay State Shoe and Leather Company vs. Heilman. 2770—Elder vs. Cutjar. 4550—Goodwin vs. Wilson. 4647—Baumann vs. Rosendahl. 3397—Ernest vs. Rothschild. 4873—Dykes vs. Schnadig. 5023—Boskowitz vs. Smith. 4165—Frankenberg vs. Wooster. 4978—Repp vs. Wallach. 4979—Fredonia National Bank vs. National Wrought Steel Manufacturing Company. 4980—Collins vs. Lowenstein. 5038—Vandercook vs. Goble. 4948—Walker vs. Grand Conservatory of Music. 4937—Fischer vs. Independent Order Free Sons of Judah. 4150—Myllus vs. Hart. 5020—Stevens vs. Smith & Stevens Manufacturing Company. 4785—Otis Brothers & Co. vs. Merritt. 3861—Wauk vs. Kelt. 4899—Baum vs. Walker. 4986—Stahl vs. Hall. 4676—New England Brownstone Company vs. Levy.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2496.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—William Black. 2—Frederick Hiller. 3—Francis B. Daniels. 4—Thomas Clark. 5—James E. Parks. 6—John Reckett. 7—Isidore Bettmann. 8—Albert Bennett. 9—John Welsh and Thomas J. McDonald. 10—John Welsh, Thomas J. McDonald, and Briggs McElvanney. 11—Emma Jewell. 12—Emma Jackson. 13—George V. A. Conger. 14—Lizzie Carzer. 15—Frank McGowan. 16—Harry Edwards. 17—John Hass. 18—James Tobin and Anna Krause. 19—Charles Faber. 20—Harry Goldstein. 21—Francis Donohue and Michael Hammer. 22—Samuel C. Northrup.

Pleadings.—1—David Kennealy. 2—Charles Price. 3—Thomas Casey and Frank Simmons. 4—John Kelly and John Gartland. 5—Charles Walker. 6—James Harris and George Henderson. 7—George Berg, William Smith, and Frederick Mott. 8—James McNally. 9—Harry Pelz and Thomas Walsh. 10—Frank Granger and Jesse Thompson. 11—Joseph Robinson. 12—James Freeman. 13—Sarafino Impronio. 14—Mario Granato. 15—Thomas Ferris. 16—William Clinton, Andrew Monroe, Jr., and Charles Griesman. 17—William Gordon. 18—Harry Munn. 19—Mary Young. 20—Gustave White and Simon Oberfelder. 21—Nelson Weeks. 22—Edward Meriam, alias Elmer Martin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for the People.

1—Henry W. Probst. 2—David Edgar Anthony. 3—Gussie Edson. 4—Sadie Wolf. 5—Elka Rosenberg. 6—John Baker. 7—Joseph O'Brien. 8—Alexander Newman. 9—Louisa Falfax. 10—Annie Evans.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Mitchell and Rosalsky for the People.

1—Jeremiah Sauer. 2—Bernard Gutman. 3—Joseph Kosman. 4—Joseph Goldstein. 5—John Giegerich. 6—Emma Randolph. 7—Adam Currie. 8—Carl Gratum.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hardwicke and Davis for the People.

1—Henry H. Armstead. 2—William Rogers. 3—James B. Melville and Josephine L. Melville. 4—Gustavus F. Brown. 5—Abraham Kutner. 6—Frank Butler and Robert Gilman. 7—Harris Brickman. 8—George Andrews. 9—Abraham Schechtman. 10—Frank A. Frings. 11—William J. Kelly. 12—Charles Jackson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Theiss—Horace Secor, Jr.; Partridge vs. Tilden—Hamilton Odell.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.

Matter of L. Saulter & Co.—George C. De Lacy and Felix Jellenik.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bradley, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.—Room 22 Court House.

Enumerated Day Calendar.—Nos. 164, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 174, (45 non-enumerated,) 57, 176, 177.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Keogh, J. Part II.—Hirschberg, J. Part III.—Garretson, J. Part IV.—Osborne, J. Part V.—Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 5328, 5345, 5349, 5378, 5412, 5399, 5400, 5443, 3738, 2639, 3670, 3533, 4797, 4541, 4543, 4815, 1749, 2440, 4803, 4556, 4899, 3544, 4725, 5032, 5220, 3534, 1927, 6292, 5111, 3575, 7297, 5371, 4239, 3313, 4851, 4446, 5080, 3363, 5104, 1159, 4406, 4203, 1489¼, 5244, 4988, 4140, 3725, 3034, 4696, 3554.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5498.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Nos. 1177, 369, 983, 1162, 1164, 1068, 174, 1170, 1119, 789, 1144, 1011, 1145.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House—Hurd, J. Civil Calendar.—Nos. 672, 128, 618, 756, 207, 753, 776, 777, 699, 698, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 786, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 968.

Highest number reached on regular call is 797.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Samuel Manis, John J. O'Brien, Fanny M. Foster, Eliza Mangin, Katharine Minder, E. J. Larette Baker, Jeremiah Hitchcock, Patrick Fagan, George Whitlock, Jefferson Brockner, George H. Church, and Ann Wainwright.

The accounting of John Bradley and John Brown or Braun.

The estate of Veronica Hoflein.

The guardianship of Estella Ronan.

Revocation letter of administration of Eliza T. White.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—4—The will of Julia Collins. 25—The will of Phebe A. Sennett. 21—The will of Patrick J. Scott.

PEGAMOID

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE.

Derbys, $3 & 4.
Silk Hats, $5 & 6. Easter Styles Now Ready. Alpines, $3 & 3.50.

199 BROADWAY Near Dey | 299 BROADWAY Near Duane | 605-7-9 BROADWAY Cor Houston | 1197 BROADWAY Near 29th | 1361 BROADWAY Near 36th

Brooklyn Store: 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

A Barometer of Trade

is the typewriter business. It quickly responds to improved conditions. This lends general interest to the fact that

More

Remington

Standard Typewriters

were sold in the City of New York in the month of March, 1897, than in any previous month in its history.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
327 Broadway, New York.

CARPETS cleaned by steam, by hand, or on the floor. Careful Carpet Cleaning Co., 1,558 Broadway, 421 E. 48th St.; Coe & Brandt, Tel. 132 38th.

TRIAL OF BICYCLE TRAINS

Patronage the First Day Not So Large as Many Persons Had Expected.

TRAINS WERE RUN TOO EARLY.

Elevated Road Managers, However, Are Satisfied with the Experiment and Believe the Service Will Be Profitable Very Soon.

In point of patronage, the introduction of bicycle trains on the elevated railroads in this city, which was tried for the first time on the Ninth Avenue line yesterday, was not a success. From all that a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES could learn last night by a tour of the stations where the bicycle trains made stops, the total sale of tickets for the day was considerably under 300.

The elevated railroad people profess to be satisfied with the experiment. They did not expect to make money from these trains at the outset. Yesterday's service demonstrates that it is practicable to set aside five, or even more, bicycle trains of two cars each, and run them at frequent intervals without interruption to the regular service. When bicyclists learn more about these trains, and know precisely when to meet them, it is expected that they will be very profitable, and may possibly be extended to the Sixth and Third Avenue lines.

General Manager Fransioli is taking a personal interest in this departure, and is determined to make it a success if bicyclists show enough interest in it. Before 6 o'clock yesterday morning he went over the line in a bicycle car with Superintendent Smith and a party of wheelmen, stopping at several stations to lift a wheel off or on, and noting the duration of each stop. There is very little trouble in getting single bicicles off and on, but tandems cause trouble. Half a dozen of them got badly tangled up with the brakes and platform railings yesterday and caused some delay in the running time of the trains. It was a matter of general comment among bicyclists that, so long as these bicycle cars had to be remodeled so as to leave seats on only one side of the car, it would have been better to have put doors in the side.

It is probable, also, that when the time schedule is arranged, the first trains will not be started so early in the morning. Even bicycle enthusiasts do not like to get up at 6:30 on a Sunday morning, but that was the time the first train started south from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The first two trains had no passengers at all. They ran every twenty minutes until 9 o'clock, and about the time that the majority of bicyclists began to turn out for the day the bicycle trains were stopped until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The down town trains were best patronized early in the day. Most of the wheelmen got off at the Desbrosses, Christopher and Cortlandt Street stations and took the New Jersey ferries. Not many down-town bicyclists utilized the new service to get up town. The Rector Street station agent had disposed of only three tickets up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and it was pretty much the same way all along the line. Most of the down-town wheelmen who wanted to get to the Boulevard and the Riverside Drive took possession of Eighth Avenue, as usual.

In the evening the down-town travel from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was a little heavier. It is a formidable piece of work to trundle a bicycle up the steps of the lofty stations at the Harlem end of the route, but the bicyclists did not seem to mind it. Women without an escort found men and boys there willing to undertake the service for a dime.

Nearly everybody grumbled at the ten cents additional cost. The special bicycle tickets cost fifteen cents for a single wheel and twenty cents for a tandem machine with two persons. Some persons thought five cents was sufficient for the entire outfit. But the most common cause of complaint were the stations which were skipped. These trains are practically express trains. They all skip the Franklin, Houston, Fourteenth, Thirtieth, Fiftieth, Fifty-ninth, Seventy-second, Ninety-third, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street stations.

There were many club runs out of town yesterday, but the absence of these wheelmen seemed to have no diminishing effect on the strength of the army of bicyclists who were out on the Western Boulevard and the Riverside Drive. In the afternoon it was almost impossible to move about in the vicinity of Grant's tomb. Many clubs were out to show off their new Spring uniforms, and many of them gave the bicycle police trouble by insisting on riding four abreast.

Despite the prediction that the weather would be too cold for enjoyable country road work, all the club meets were well attended. The Xavier Wheelmen, under the leadership of Capt. Byrnes, had a very pleasant run to New Rochelle. The Post Office clerks crossed the East River and took a rapid spin to Coney Island. The Century Club inaugurated a new system for its initial club run of the season, and it worked to a charm. Instead of all the members starting for one place at the same hour, they were broken up into squads to suit the convenience of the riders. The first squad went to Tarrytown, the second to Hastings, the third to Yonkers, and so on. Several New Yorkers went to Jamaica to take part in the first century run of the year, from Jamaica to Patchogue and return. The Danish Club had an enjoyable run from Jersey City to Paterson.

Press Wheelmen's "Smoker."

The Press Wheelmen held the last smoker of the season at their clubrooms, 5 New Chambers Street, Saturday night. The following contributed to the success of the affair: Messrs. Cooney and McCluskey, Will Halliday, Thomas McBarron, George Paxton, John Whalen, John F. Foley, John Scott, Henry White, Joseph Loeb, Will Reid pianist, and Mr. Germain, accompanist. The silver tea service was presented to George Paxton by his friends. Si Ling, the steward of the club, was presented with a cane. President John A. Hawkins was master of ceremonies.

An Army of Wheelmen.

By actual count 3,950 wheelmen went to Williamsburg yesterday by way of the Twenty-third Street Ferry. Bedford Avenue, the thoroughfare leading to the Park and the bicycle path, was crowded all day with New Yorkers who find that run one of the most delightful in the metropolitan district. The ferry people report that yesterday broke all records for receipts from wheels.

PARKWAY'S SPRING MEETING.

A Promising Programme Arranged and Good Horses Entered.

The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn will hold its Spring meeting on May 31, June 1, and June 2. Entries for the purse events include a number of high-class horses. There are six classes, with purses of $500 each.

Seventeen entries have been made for the 2:19 class trotting, Parkway Purse. These are Memorial, Gloster H., Morton, Eldridge, Thelma, Adell, Myrtle Boy, St. Jonathan, Agnes Morrill, Ben Davis, Frank Medium, Ap Alert, Billey Gaines, Jerry W., Little Nance, Dudley Olcott, McLaughlin Maid, and Bella Wilkes.

In the 2:25 class trotting, Prospect Purse, there are twenty-five entries; in the 2:30 class trotting, Montauk Purse, twenty-two entries; in the 2:50 class trotting, Long Island Purse, twenty-eight entries; in the 2:20 class pacing, Hanover Purse, eighteen entries; in the 2:40 class pacing, Crescent Purse, eighteen entries.

Prize-Fight Photographs.

It has been reported recently that the kinetoscope photographs of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight were failures, and that the films were all spoiled. Fitzsimmons is said to have accepted $13,000 in cash for his share of the prospective profits, and to have escaped all such risks, while Corbett is said to have trusted to royalties for his gains. "Charley" White, Corbett's late trainer, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that the films were all right. "I saw them myself, and they're splendid—better than we expected," he said. He intimated that Stuart had refused $50,000 for his interest in the kinetoscope project.

GOOD FENCING BOUTS.

Contest Between Columbia University, Harvard College, and the United States Naval Academy.

The Intercollegiate Fencing Association held its fourth annual competition Saturday afternoon and evening at the Racquet and Tennis Club quarters, on Forty-third Street. The fencing was of excellent character, and showed a marked improvement over that of former exhibitions.

Columbia University was represented by L. M. Lawson, G. T. Kirby, and J. F. B. Mitchell; Harvard by A. F. Riggs, M. De Diaz, and A. G. Thacher, and the United States Naval Academy by W. M. Falconer, L. R. Sargent, and V. S. Houston. The jury was composed of C. G. Bothner, Charles Tatham, Samuel T. Shaw, Dr. M. J. Echeverria, and H. K. Bloodgood. The bouts resulted as follows:

For Columbia, Lawson defeated Riggs, Thacher and Falconer; Kirby defeated De Diaz, Thacher, and Falconer, and Mitchell defeated Riggs, Falconer, and Sargent.

For Harvard, Riggs defeated Kirby, Falconer, Sargent, and Houston; De Diaz defeated Lawson, Mitchell, Falconer, and Sargent, and Thacher defeated Mitchell, Falconer, and Sargent.

For the Naval Academy, Sargent won against Kirby, and Houston won against Lawson, Kirby, Mitchell, De Diaz, and Thacher.

The totals were: Columbia won ten bouts, Harvard eleven, and the Academy six. Harvard, therefore, won the challenge cup, which makes the fourth consecutive victory for that university.

The individual prize, a gold medal, was won by Houston of the Academy, who won five of the six bouts.

BENEFIT FOR JAMES MUTRIE.

Many Friends of the Old Baseball Player Were Present.

A benefit performance was given last night in the Academy of Music for James Mutrie, the old-time baseball man, and one-time manager of the Giants.

Mutrie looked after the interests of the New York players during some of their pennant-winning seasons, and the attendance at last night's performance showed that baseball players and "rooters" have not forgotten him. The Entertainment Committee, consisting of Maurice Barrymore, Nicholas Engel, "Johnny" Ward, and James J. Armstrong, had arranged a good programme. In the large audience some of Mutrie's old-time friends and admirers noticed were President James Hart of the Chicago team, Charles Byrne of the Brooklyns, P. T. Powers, President of the Eastern League; Adam Engel, George Gore, "Joe" Vendig, Edward Coleman, Charles White, Charles Harvey, James Kennedy, George Monroe, and Carsey, the Philadelphia pitcher.

Letters were read from a number of well wishers of the old baseball man, some of them containing substantial contributions.

COLONELS TRY NEW TACTICS.

Pitchers Fraser and Hill to Alternate in the First Games.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—The Louisville Baseball Club is not going to do any experimenting this year after the season begins. The team will not be changed in any respect except by reason of accident. Manager Rogers is going to depend upon two pitchers for the first quarter of the season. Beginning with the opening game with Cleveland, he will pitch Hill and Fraser on alternate days for thirty-four games. The other pitchers are in good shape, but these two are undoubtedly the best of the six. The four other pitchers are showing good form.

With the exception of Pickering the players have not found their batting eyes yet. Pickering has hit safely every one of the six pitchers he has faced. Pickering leads the team in base running in the exhibition games. He led the team last year with an average of .333. He also led in fielding. Rogers is doing satisfactory work at second, and the bag is better covered than at any time since Pfeffer's first year here. Werden and the other infielders are showing good form in the field. The three catchers are in good shape. The team is starting off in better condition than for four years.

Knickerbocker's Baseball Team.

Some of the men trying for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club baseball team are well known as former college players. These are: Dr. J. E. Campbell, Yale's old catcher; B. F. Vorhis of Princeton, C. W. Sinnott, the Fordham pitcher; L. Gillan, who played first base for Brown University; C. S. Gleason, Manhattan College, and F. B. Rogers, Ridgefield.

Manager H. A. Ely announces that about twenty-five games will be played during the season. Of these it is hoped that a series of three each will be against Orange and the Seventh Regiment teams. The first game to be played will be with Manhattan College, at Jasper Oval, next Saturday. The Decoration Day game will be against Fanwood Athletic Club men, at William's Bridge, in the morning, and Fordham in the afternoon. The July 4 games are both with the Montclair Athletic Club men, at Montclair. The officers of the team will give a dinner to the men Wednesday evening.

Baseball Talk.

Joyce's two-bagger in Saturday's game showed that he has not forgotten how to drive the ball. It brought forth a yell of enthusiasm from the bleachers.

Grant Day, April 27, ought to bring out a large crowd at the Polo Grounds. It is expected that the exercises at the Tomb will be over in time for the game with the Washingtons.

The New York team has some claim to the title of Giants. They have all been weighed and measured. The average height is 5 feet 10 inches, and the average weight 177½ pounds.

Beckley has made the greatest improvement over last year's form of any member of the team. He was at bat four times in Saturday's game, and is credited with two runs, three basehits, and eight put outs.

The only weak points in the Yale nine seem to be at first base and behind the bat. Feary's pitching is of a high class. He struck out four men, and kept the Giants down to two runs in the innings he pitched.

"Dad" Clarke's pitching arm is in excellent condition. He did not remove his sweater in the innings he pitched against Yale in Saturday's game. Though he did not let himself out, the Yale men could not find him.

HANDBALL CONTESTANTS.

Games Played in Brooklyn by Yale and Polytechnic Men.

Representative teams from Yale College and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute played a number of exciting games of handball Saturday night in the Brooklyn Institute gymnasium. Yale won in the end, scoring 5 out of the seven singles. The Yale men were Foster Crampton, Winchester Noyes, George W. Slocovich, C. E. Borden, and Morris U. Ely. The Institute players were Lincoln Burrows, Warren P. Hoyt, Hobart Mason, Gustav E. Behr, and Ward W. Simmons.

The score:

Slocovich, Yale	21
Mason, Institute	14
Simmons, Institute	21
Borden, Yale	16
Crampton, Yale	21
Hoyt, Institute	13
Ely, Yale	21
Burrows, Institute	7
Noyes, Yale	21
Behr, Institute	8
Simmons, Institute	21
Ely, Yale	19
Noyes, Yale	21
Burrows, Institute	3
Totals—Yale	5
Institute	2

Yale to Have a New Shell.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11.—The Yale Navy management has ordered a paper shell in addition to the cedar boat. It will be 60 feet 6 inches long, about 23 inches amidships, and along the same lines as the regular racing shell. Waters of Troy secured the order. Both of these boats will be tried during the Spring, and Capt. Bailey will then choose the better.

BUSY DAY FOR YACHTSMEN

Preparations Being Made for the Early Spring Cruises on the Sound.

BOATS ARE BEING OVERHAULED.

Harlem Club Has Already Mapped Out Plans for Many Events for Craft of All Classes.

Yesterday was a busy day for the members of the Harlem Yacht Club, and the grounds surrounding the clubhouse, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street presented a lively scene. There are nearly twenty-five boats in Winter quarters there, ranging in size from eighteen to fifty feet, and the majority were being scraped, painted, and rigged in preparation for the coming yachting season, which promises to be a very interesting one. The club, it is expected, will hold three regattas, and probably two cruises. The first boat enrolled in the club to be put overboard this year was the Theresa, owned by Sargent Warner, and superstitious old tars of the club say that she will not win a race during the season on that account, but Capt. Warner does not share their views.

The sloop yacht White Cap has been overhauled and painted during the week, and was on the ways yesterday afternoon. Her owner expects to get her overboard to-day. The crew of Capt. Robert Evans's big sloop Mistrel was hard at work all day, getting into shape, and had dinner aboard. They do not intend to launch her, however, for a fortnight. The sloop J. S. M., a Burgess boat, owned by I. N. Fowler, is being put in racing trim and her crew expects to make a showing in the fifty-one-foot class. She will be put overboard in about ten days.

Much interest is centred in a twenty-eight-foot cabin catboat that has been built on the grounds during the Winter. She is a trim little craft, with plenty of cabin room, and promises to be very speedy. She is owned by William Potter and will be christened the Mabel M. She will probably be launched next Sunday.

The Regatta Committee of the club, composed of W. A. Towner, Chairman; H. B. McAllister, P. H. Leary, J. Wimmer, and W. T. Hyde have completed arrangements for the fourteenth annual Spring regatta to be held on Memorial Day, May 30. They have invited members of the following clubs to enter their yachts: Larchmont, New York, Brooklyn, Pavonia, Atlantic, Yonkers Corinthian, and Jersey City. Handsome prizes will be awarded the winners in each of the fourteen classes, which include a 51, 43, 36, and 30 foot class for cabin sloops, cutters, and yawls; a 30-foot cabin cat class, a 25 and 20 foot class for cabin sloops, cutters, and yawls; a 25-foot cabin cat class, a 30-foot open jib and mainsail class, a 25-foot open jib and mainsail, and 25, 20, and 15 foot classes for open catboats.

The course for the large boats will be from a stake boat anchored off the clubhouse at City Island, in Long Island Sound, to and around Mattinnecock buoy, a distance of twenty nautical miles. The smaller boats will sail over a twelve-mile course, between the clubhouse and Old Hen buoy. The steamer W. C. Egerton has been chartered to accompany the boats over the course. About 100 entries are expected.

MANY OARSMEN WERE OUT.

Only Two Accidents Reported, Neither Being Serious.

Oarsmen were out in force on the Harlem River yesterday, it being really the first fine Sunday they have had this season. The water was smooth, and there was little or no wind to trouble the crews which were skimming up and down the river all day. The majority of the crews that are in training for the Harlem regatta took practice spins both in the morning and afternoon, and many were the criticisms passed upon them by the club members who occupied the balconies of the boathouses along the river.

There were several accidents during the day, but, fortunately, none resulted seriously. Max Hirsch of the Wyanopes was the victim of one of the mishaps. He started out during the morning in a single gig, but "caught a crab" while making an exhibition spurt in front of the boathouse and capsized. He was picked up none the worse for his ducking. A double from the Friendships collided with a double from the Wyanoka, near the Madison Avenue Bridge. Neither boat was badly damaged, and they returned to the boathouses.

Coach Plaisted had the Bohemian junior and senior eights out during the day. They are rowing in good form, but their work is a little splashy at times, and changes will probably be made.

The Nassaus seem to be a little slow this season in getting their crews in the water. Only a few boats were taken out of the house yesterday. There was plenty of activity, however, at the Wyanoke house, their next-door neighbors, which had fifteen crews out during the day. Early in the morning Capt. Smith got the junior eight on the water, and gave them a four-mile spin. The crew is composed of Hirsh, 1; Clawsan, 2; Marsh, 3; Reunning, 4; Goldstone, 5; Wolfskill, 6; Bridgeland, 7; Page, stroke, and Decamp, coxswain. The racing four-oared gig crew, which Capt. Smith thinks a very promising one, made a good showing in the water. The crew is as follows: Clawsan, 1; Bridgeland, 2; Wolfskill, 3; Page, stroke, and Kinley, coxswain.

The Wyanoke's three new single gigs were christened Violet, Daisy, and Rosa during the day, and tried by several members, who were much pleased with them.

Capt. Cassidy of the Union Boat Club has twelve candidates for the senior, and expects to pick his crew inside of ten days. The following candidates were in the boat yesterday: Cornell, 1; Born, 2; Dolan, 3; Fuller, 4; Brown, 5; Webb, 6; Heffernan, 7; Wall, stroke, and Valles, coxswain.

The Nonpareils made up for lost time, and the log showed that there were twenty-eight men out in boats during the day. Mike Norton took his customary spin in a single shell, and says he is going to try to reduce his weight. Shea and Ehrich of the Dauntless Boat Club were out in singles, and Capt. Caldwell of the same club took the four-gig crew up the river.

Aman and Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club were seen in the river rowing in fine form. Fred Kerker of the same club did some good work in a single shell. The Harlem's four-oared racing crew were out both morning and evening, and attracted much attention by their fine form.

The Friendships do not intend to enter any crews in this season's races. Among the crews that left the house yesterday was a four-oared barge crew, composed of Cosgrove, 1; Barr, 2; Greasley, 3; C. Brown, stroke, and W. Brown, coxswain. Greasley and Tiernan were out in double and accompanied the barge to High Bridge, giving them quite a brush.

Capt. Aubert of the Friendships is rowing in good form in a single shell, but will not enter any races. The Metropolitan four-oared gig crew, composed of Reddy, Conlon, Binzer, and Hines, are training hard for the Decoration Day regatta, and were in the water twice yesterday. The Nonpareil, Dauntless, and Union Boat Clubs will be moved to their new berths at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Thursday.

BOXING AT THE ARENA A. C.

The Four Events on the Card Were Warmly Contested.

Good sparring was the rule in the four boxing bouts given Saturday evening by the Arena Athletic Club, Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. There were three preliminary bouts before the principal contest of the evening.

The first bout was between Charlie Johnson of Providence and Mose Corbin of New York. The men weighed 122 pounds. It was to be a ten-round contest. Johnson was knocked out in the fourth round.

The second bout, between Eddie Hayes and Jerry Reed, was slow work. Neither of the men put any steam in his blows. Hayes received the decision.

George Coston of New Haven and Frank McClain of Philadelphia weighed in at 145 pounds for the third event. Both of the men are negroes. This was the fiercest fight of the evening. In the third round Coston was knocked down by a hard jab in the jaw. In the eighth round Coston got another blow on the jaw on a breakaway and came near going under the ropes. McClain got the decision.

The fourth and star bout of the evening was between Tommy Tully of the New West Side Athletic Club and young Brophy of the Rambler Athletic Club. It was a clean, scientific contest, and full of rattling in-fighting. The bout was at 112 pounds. Both of the boys showed speed and dexterity. Brophy used his left hand splendidly. The bout was declared a draw.

Polo Athletic Club Bouts.

Three boxing bouts came off Saturday night at the entertainment of the Polo Athletic Club at Atlantic Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. The first was a ten-round contest at 128 pounds between Larry Becker of Bayonne, N. J., and Hugh O'Neill of Jersey City. Becker knocked O'Neill out in the fourth round, but he was not counted out, and at the beginning of the fifth round he refused to come forward. Referee Abrehal gave the decision to Becker. The next bout was a ten-round one at 135 pounds between Tom Broderick of Yonkers and Frank Collier of Brooklyn. Broderick won. The chief event of the night was the twenty-round contest at 115 pounds between "Australian Billy" Murphy and Oscar Gardner, "the Omaha Kid." Gardner was declared the winner after a hot fight. Over 3,000 persons were in attendance.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

The George N. Pierce Company.

Fitz Rides a Pierce Special

GENTLEMEN:—Soon as the "Pierce Special" arrived, I gathered myself together and mounted.

Now this was the first attempt in four years, and I felt rather shaky, particularly as the start was made on the rough pavement of Fifth Avenue, but when the smooth surface of Madison Avenue was reached, wheeling was like a dream.

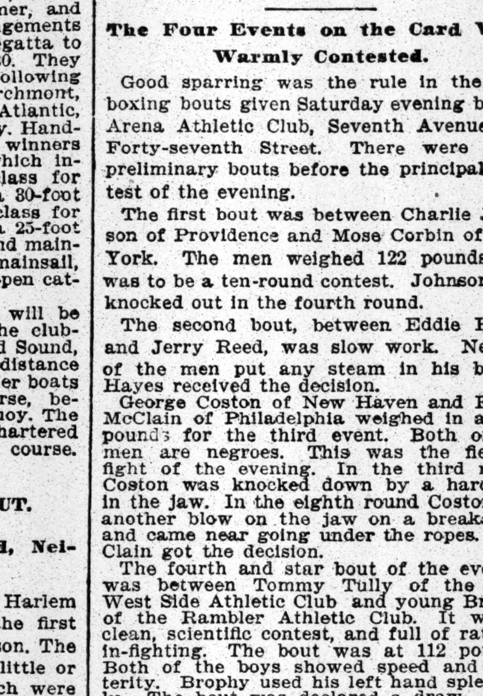
On reaching the 34th Street hill, I sat back and pulled on my handle-bars. I should not have thought anything about the hill myself, only all the other riders seemed to make such hard work, and to drop behind.

Perhaps I'm a crank about this doubling up over the handle-bar, but it seems to me one of the best results of wheeling is lost by growing round shouldered over the front wheel. Talk about the missing link—look at the "scorcher." I haven't ridden enough wheels to make a comparison from experience, but I do know the "Pierce Special" will take a rider up hill without any humpback business.

Well I wheeled through the park and came home with a straight back and am going straight back to repeat the ride to-night. Yours for straightness. (Signed) ROBT. FITZSIMMONS.

THE GEO. N. PIERCE CO., Mfrs., 105 Chambers St.

UPTOWN STORE—1434 Broadway, cor. 40th St. BROOKLYN, 1080-82 Bedford Av. ORANGE, N. J., 251 Main St. Factory, Buffalo, N. Y.



CRESCENT BICYCLES

Reliable Quality.

Crescent Bicycles are beautiful to look at; but their chief beauty is in their quality.

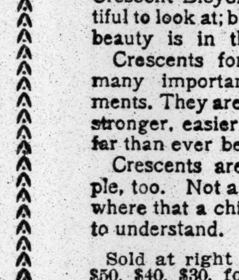
Crescents for 1897 have many important improvements. They are handsomer, stronger, easier running by far than ever before.

Crescents are more simple, too. Not a device anywhere that a child could fail to understand.

Sold at right prices—$75, $50, $40, $30, for men, women and children.

Western Wheel Works 36 Warren St., N. Y. City. Catalogue free. Agents everywhere.

'97 Name Plate



PRICES REDUCED.
Highest Quality Maintained.
1897 Ramblers ... $80
1896 Ramblers ... $60
(While They Last.)
Gormully & Jeffery M'f'g. Co.
939-945 EIGHTH AV., NEAR 56TH ST., N. Y.
342 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
Lexington Cycle Co., 26 Vesey St., New York.

$5 CHRISTY SADDLES $3.15.
30,000 LAMPS, 1897 MODELS. { 20TH CENTURY, BANNER, CLIMAX and M. & W., } $1.99
Searchlight, World, Guide, 39c. and up; Hygienic saddles, $1.25; foot pumps, 35c.; hand, 12c.; all sundries 10 per cent. cheaper than Dept. stores.
5,000 NEW BICYCLES $19.50 AND UP.
1896 Syracuse Bicycles, $49; choice tires or gears. '96 Elmores, '97 Elmores, the best bicycle made. Johnson, $25; Dauntless, $29; boys' or girls', $19.50; 30 other makes at unheard of prices. Call, WILLIS' Park Row Bi. Co. 23 Park Row, op. Post Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

A LADY WANTS TO FIND A PLACE AS caretaker for house in Summer for a capable married woman; no children. Apply by letter to former employer, 24 East 35th St.

CARETAKER.—A young couple, with a child three years old, would like to take care of a private residence for Summer months; best city references. Barry, 697 10th Av.

CARETAKER.—Private house cared by reliable party; fine laundress; best reference. Homer, 95 Amsterdam Av.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. Call, Monday, 345 West 59th St., Mrs. Crowe.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as competent chambermaid; will assist the waitress in pantry; four years' personal reference; last employer can be seen; wages, $20 month. Care Mrs. Kiernan, 322 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping would like to get a place for capable and experienced French chambermaid and waitress. Call, between 2 and 4, at 120 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German Protestant girl; would assist with waiting or children; first-class city reference. Mrs. Weidermann, 2,477 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable North German girl; competent chambermaid; good sewer; excellent references. 1,027 3d Av., second floor, Palm.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady; city reference. A., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 31 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city or country; city reference. 113 West 56th St., second bell, east side.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants to find a position for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend as thoroughly capable and competent; also willing to do plain sewing. 5 East 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or MAID and seamstress.—By young girl. Present employer, 210 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK — KITCHENMAID — CHAMBERMAID — Parlormaid—Laundress.—A lady going abroad wishes situations for her cook and kitchenmaid, chambermaid, and parlormaid; also for her laundress. Apply, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 22 Washington Square North.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Competent young woman, speaking French and English, as good cook and laundress in small private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Inquire grocery store, 219 West 28th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, game, and desserts; also a good baker; best city references. Care Mrs. Robertson, 220 East 36th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young girls; one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference; no objection to country. Call, Monday, 213 West 67th St. Jennings.

COOK.—A lady giving up housekeeping would like to get a place for a capable and experienced German cook; no washing. Call, between 2 and 4, at 120 West 55th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as first-class cook and laundress in private family; city or country; Protestant. Care Mrs. Patton, 340 West 49th St.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as cook; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 230 West 17th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook; near Asbury Park preferred. F. C., 1,115 West Sewall Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as cook and laundress; country preferred; best city reference. 319 East 32d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook; city or country; city references. Cullen, 81 West 45th St., top bell.

COOK.—By a superior Swedish cook; all branches; good dinner and reception cook; highest references. Box 182, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant cook; equals chef; best city references; go any distance. Box 199, 753 6th Av.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple, as first-class cook and butler; best references from Paris and New York. 45 West 45th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In a small family; last employer can be seen; no cards. 308 West 16th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as first-class cook; good references; no washing. Jansen, 306 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages from $25 to $30; best of reference. M. C., 650 3d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French, educated person with experience; takes entire charge of children over four years; understands German and music; wages, $25. Present employer, 63 West 9th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced North German; in American family. Reliable, Box 84, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined young lady. Call, afternoon, Miss Caldwell, 44 West 64th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID or NURSE.—By a very competent German woman, as maid, children's nurse, or to take care of an invalid, with a family, going to Europe, for her passage; never seasick. Can be seen at present employer's, 115 East 57th St.

MAID.—By a reliable, trustworthy person as maid to young or grown children; ten years' experience; personal reference; four years in last place; chamberwork and sew; one day only. 133 East 50th St., ring basement bell.

MAID.—By a well recommended French girl as maid to a lady or grown children; wishes to travel; good packer and sewer; references from present employer. Me. S. F., 530 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady desires to procure a situation for competent maid and seamstress. Can be seen at 30 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day or month; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 229 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Corcoran, 329 West 37th St.

Nurses.

A TRAINED NURSE GOING TO EUROPE IN MAY WOULD TAKE CHARGE OF INVALID OR CHILDREN FOR EXPENSES. ADDRESS DIPLOMA, BOX 40, 203 EAST 48TH ST.

NURSE FOR AN INFANT OR MAID FOR ELderly lady; competent in every capacity; can bring up baby on bottle; will travel; best reference from present employers; will be disengaged from April 12. Call, between 10 and 12, 571 Park Av.; no cards.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an elderly English Protestant woman; thoroughly experienced with bottle feeding; competent to take entire charge from birth; can give many years' city references. L. G., 1,334 3d Av.

NURSE.—By Swiss nurse, competent nursery governess, to go abroad; speaks French, German, and English; first-class personal reference. A. S., 154 East 72d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; four years' reference; see last employer; city or country. Call, two days, 305 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a neat, reliable young girl as nurse; will assist with chamberwork; is willing and obliging; has first-class recommendations; ladies can be seen. P., 530 6th Av.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman, as thorough infant's nurse; full charge from birth; understands all kinds of food; best city references. 14 West 44th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; takes butler's place; carves, serves wines; best city references. M., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly competent. Call, Monday, present employer, 49 West 49th St.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler, waiter, or useful man; thoroughly understands the care of silver, fine china, and glass; good valet; strictly temperate; good city references. W. E., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—A lady going abroad wishes situations for her English butler and second man. Apply, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 22 Washington Square North.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class butler and valet; city reference; willing, obliging; city or country. M. G. H., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; both competent in every branch; man good valet; also best city reference. Couple, 107 West 29th St., first floor.

BUTLER.—In a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age, 28; wages about $35; best city references. C. G., 753 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By single man as butler; speaks French and English; excellent personal city references. F. D., 319 West 29th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By a respectable married couple to take care of house for the Summer; has excellent references. Call, for two days, Mrs. Scott, 420 West 48th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; single; understands his business in all branches; economical; first-class references; in private family. L. G., 117 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed personal recommendations; skillful driver, horseman; temperate, courteous, industrious, trustworthy; expectations moderate. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619—38th.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class all-around man; competent, experienced, temperate, and generally useful; not afraid of work; good gardener; single; milks, &c.; best city and country references for honesty, sobriety, willing and obliging; city or country. T., 530 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—English; no family; understands his business thoroughly; on gentleman's country place; willing to go anywhere; four years' references; Protestant; willing to be useful. H. G., Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a German; single; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; useful in every way; reliable and obliging; good references; city or country. A. M., care of M. Wolff, 279 West 125th St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; single; experienced; excellent references; business, sobriety, honesty. Box 21, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent caretaker; horses, carriages, harness, lawns; careful driver; personal testimonials; temperate, obliging, industrious; country preferred. John, 208 West 68th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Family giving up horses highly recommend thoroughly experienced, smart-appearing, married Irishman; our employ eight years; careful driver. Present Employer, 20 West 26th St.

A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD WISHES TO place his coachman for the Summer; thoroughly competent and reliable. 52 East 34th St., between 8 and 10 A. M.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; thoroughly understands his business; single; age, 35; careful driver; no objection to country; best city reference. 112 West 46th St., stable.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Single; thoroughly understands the care of gentleman's place; good milker; strictly competent; first-class recommendation. A., Box 201, 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN—COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly understand their business; willing, sober, and reliable. James, Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English, 26; married, no family; medium size, neat appearance; good references; city or country. George Hunt, 117 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; no incumbrance; ten years' best city reference; last employer can be seen, who will testify to ability in every respect. J. C., 990 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—English; age 29; good position; careful city driver; good character; city or country; useful. F. H., 5 East 58th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Long experience in greenhouse, vegetables, fruit, landscape gardening, and management of gentleman's place; married; one girl; best references. Gardener, 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class in all its branches; single; German; with best references; on gentleman's private place. C. H., care Mr. Waldhauser, 395 West St.

GARDENER.—By a married man; no family; experienced in roses and grapes and the general management of a gentleman's estate. J. M. G., 52 East 80th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; thoroughly competent; good valet; good references. H. S., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By reliable, intelligent young man as useful man, or to travel with gentleman; personal references. William, Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—By respectable, middle-aged Protestant; American, single, strictly temperate; experienced; references. Janitor, 26-30 East 23d St.

PAINTERS' WORK.—Ceilings decorated, $3 up; rooms painted, $1.25 up; rooms papered, $2 up; for landlords or private. Jaffa, 310 East 88th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A first-class man to get advertising for a New York daily. E. M. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARONSTEIN, MAURICE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURICE ARONSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bostwick, Morrell & Bates, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. THEODORE G. WEIL, Executor; FANNIE ARONSTEIN, Executrix. BOSTWICK, MORRELL & BATES, Attorneys for Executor and Executrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. mh1-1aw6mM

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Erwin I. Spink, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1897. ROBERT J. DYATT, LILLIAN ASH, RICHARD M. MARTIN, Executors. ERWIN I. SPINK, Attorney for Executors, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City. ap12-1aw6mM

DAVIS, EMILY K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY K. DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1897. KATHERINE KURIGER, Administratrix with the will annexed of Emily K. Davis, deceased. HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 87 and 89 Centre Street, N. Y. City. mh15-1aw6mM.

DUTTWEILER, SALOMEA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Charles Duttweiler, Elizabeth Duttweiler, Magdalena Halm, Sophia Dallner, Christian Duttweiler, Andrew P. Duttweiler, Josephine Duttweiler, Mary Taylor, Catherine A. Gardner, Catherine M. Warren, Christina Clark, Margaret C. Larsen, John C. Duttweiler, Sarah Craft, Etta Duttweiler, Anna M. Duttweiler, Martha E. Duttweiler, Mary J. Murphy, Samuel J. Gardner, Christie A. Gardner, Emma Gardner, Elma McCalvin, née Gardner; Anna M. Gardner, Dora Gardner, P. A. Frank Gardner, Clara S. Gardner, Peter Victor Gardner, Elma May Shafer, William Duttweiler, Sarah Duttweiler, Louis Duttweiler, Mary Duttweiler, the people of the State of New York, Halm & Becker, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Mary God, and all other creditors of SALOMEA DUTTWEILER, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of certain surplus money realized upon the sale in mortgage foreclosure action of certain real property of Salomea Duttweiler, late of the City of New York, deceased, paid into their court pursuant to a certain judgment of foreclosure duly made in a certain action in the Supreme Court of this State, in which Magdalena Duttweiler was plaintiff and Magdalena Halm and others defendants, and entered in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New York on the 14th day of November, 1896, and a certain order amending said judgment entered in said office on the 12th day of January, 1897, among the persons entitled thereto. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DILLON, SARAH PARISH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH PARISH DILLON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of J. Edward Ackley, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of April, 1897. THOMAS A. MAITLAND, Executor, &c. J. EDWARD ACKLEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City. ap12-1aw6mM

FIELDING, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS FIELDING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Carl A. de Gersdorff, Esq., at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1897. FRANKLIN B. FIELDING, CARL A. DE GERSDORFF, Administrators. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Administrators, 40 Wall Street, New York. ja11-1aw6mM

KELLER, REBECCA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Keller, Marie Williams, otherwise known as Mary Wilhelm; Elizabeth Keller, if living, whose place of residence is unknown, and if dead, then her husband, if any, whose name and place of residence is unknown, and the heirs at law and next to kin, whose names and places of residence are unknown, of the said Elizabeth Keller, send greeting:

Whereas, William Keller of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of REBECCA KELLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, mr15-1aw6wM. Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. CORNWALL and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet and eight (8) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Boulevard with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; and running thence southerly, and on a line parallel to the said easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets; running thence easterly, and along the middle line of the block and parallel to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, sixteen (16) feet and four (4) inches; and thence northerly, and parallel to the Boulevard and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; and thence westerly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, sixteen (16) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right of the said William E. Cornwall in and to the land lying in One Hundred and Fortieth Street in front of and adjacent to said premises. Together with all the estate and rights of the said William E. Cornwall in and to the said premises. Said premises being in Section 7, in Block 2071, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, March 25th, 1897.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, New York City. mh29-2aw3wM&Th&ap20

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. CORNWALL and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Boulevard with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; and running thence southerly, and parallel with the Boulevard and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets; thence running easterly, and along the middle line of the block, sixteen (16) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly, and parallel with the Boulevard and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; thence westerly, and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, sixteen (16) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right of the said William E. Cornwall in and to the land lying in One Hundred and Fortieth Street in front of and adjacent to said premises. Together with all the estate and rights of the said William E. Cornwall in and to the said premises. Said premises being in Section 7, in Block 2071 on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, March 25th, 1897.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, New York City. mh29-2aw3wM&Th&ap20

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. CORNWALL and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen (215) feet and four (4) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Boulevard with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; and running thence southerly, and parallel with the Boulevard and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, sixty-seven (67) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, sixteen (16) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly, and parallel with the Boulevard and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, sixty-seven (67) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; thence westerly, and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, sixteen (16) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right of the said William E. Cornwall in and to the land lying in One Hundred and Fortieth Street in front of and adjacent to the said premises. Together with all the estate and rights of the said William E. Cornwall in and to the said premises. Said premises being in Section 7, in Block 2071, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, March 25th, 1897.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, New York City. mh29-2aw3wM&Th&ap20

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. CORNWALL, and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-one (231) feet and eight (8) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Boulevard with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; and running thence southerly, and parallel with the easterly side of the Boulevard and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, fifty (50) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, nineteen (19) feet and one and one-fourth (1¼) inches; thence northerly, and parallel with the easterly side of the Boulevard, sixteen (16) feet and four (4) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, six (6) feet and eleven and one-eighth (11⅛) inches; thence northerly, and parallel with the easterly side of the Boulevard, thirty-four (34) feet and seven (7) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; and thence westerly, and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, twenty-six (26) feet and three-eighths (⅜) of an inch to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right of the said William E. Cornwall in and to the land lying in One Hundred and Fortieth Street in front of and adjacent to said premises. Together with all the estate and rights of the said William E. Cornwall in and to the said premises. Said premises being in Section 7, in Block 2071, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, March 25th, 1897.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, New York City. mh29-2aw3wM&Th&ap20

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of June, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix, with Will Annexed. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-1aw6mM.

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1896. SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Executor. CHARLES A. SCHNEPEL, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. d7-1aw6mM

SCHIEFFELIN, MARY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY B. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Young & Ver Planck, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1897. HENRY S. CLARK, Executor. YOUNG & VER PLANCK, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 William Street, New York City. ja18-1aw6mM

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year.....$10.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY:
Per Year..... $8.00
Six Months..... $4.00
Three Months..... $2.00
One Month..... .75
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Brian Boru—8:15.
ASSOCIATION HALL—Stereopticon and Address—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Tempest—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sowing the Wind—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Pudd'nhead Wilson—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Doll House—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Circus and Menagerie—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Fordham College—3:30 P. M.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train, where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

ROOSTING CURSES.

Certainly ex-Mayor SCHIEREN and his fellow-leather dealers are perfectly right in their condemnation of the proposed duty on imported hides. That duty is absolutely without any reasonable excuse. It would simply impose a heavy burden on the manufacture of leather and leather products from the first stage to the last. It would render the export trade almost if not quite impossible; it would tend to open the home market to foreign products; it would strongly restrain the demand for labor, tend to reduce the wages of labor, and increase the cost of living. In short, it would do the same kind of mischief that the great body of so-called protective taxes necessarily do.

But Republican protests against this tax are, on that very account, shorn of much of the force they ought to have. A tax on hides is bad because it is a tax on the material of extended manufactures. But if we go over the list of protective taxes now on the tariff schedules, and, still more, those proposed in the Dingley bill, the number free from this vice is small and insignificant. The protective taxes vary in the extent of the articles they affect, but they vary but little in their character. The tax on hides is vicious exactly as are the taxes on all ores, on all pig metals, on all the forms of metals that are used in manufactures, on wools, on flax and jute, on most chemicals. And all these taxes differ only in degree of viciousness from such taxes as those on fabrics of all sorts. Woolen cloth is just as completely material for manufacture, if not so completely raw material, as wool, and linen thread is as completely material for manufacture as flax.

If, on the other hand, you once admit that a tax on imported leather goods, metal manufactures, cloth, and so on is right because it protects home manufactures, there is no answer to the claims of the cattle growers for a tax on hides. They have as much "right" to profit at the expense of other industries as have any other class. Our own firm belief is that neither they nor the other claimants have any peculiar rights in the matter at all, but only such rights as the consumers have—that is, only rights which do not interfere with those of any one else. That is the only safe and sensible rule. It is the denial of these equal rights, and the endeavor to give special privileges by legislation, that has involved the Republican Party in the present tangle of conflicting interests. Every privilege given to a few has been a curse to the many. Now the curses are coming home to roost.

THE TACTICS OF TAMMANY.

The resolutions of the Tammany Executive Committee attacking the administration of the Building Department under Superintendent CONSTABLE are a mere incident in the Tammany tactics developed some time ago and likely to be kept up through the coming municipal campaign. It is a little grotesque for an organization notorious for the inefficiency and corruption with which public affairs were managed under its control to assume the airs of municipal reform and attribute to those now in authority all the vices to which it was addicted.

The Tammany arraignments of the present administration, of which we have had several and shall doubtless have more, read like old arraignments of Tammany turned about and aimed at its enemies. They assume the same qualities, motives, and methods in those now in office which prevailed in the Tammany days, and it is quite possible that the framers of the arraignments believe that they exist. They may be incapable of understanding how anybody should be in public office without acting upon motives such as they attribute to the present Mayor and heads of departments. What they charge these men with doing is what their men used to do and would do again if they had a chance, and perhaps they really think that everybody who has the chance acts in that way.

If their charges and denunciations are not to be accounted for in this way, they are made recklessly in the hope of making ignorant masses of people believe that they are true. The old party tactics of arraigning and denouncing in platforms and resolutions, arrogating to the organization all the intelligence and virtue and attributing to its opponents all the incapacity and turpitude, regardless of facts, are the tactics of Tammany in the municipal campaign. There is really no relation between the statements of partisan resolutions and facts. They are part of the ammunition of political warfare, and are used to stir up partisan feeling, and it is not supposed to matter whether they have any regard for truth and justice or not. This sort of platform thunder has largely lost its potency in real political conflicts, but coming from Tammany in a municipal campaign, it is more likely to provoke laughter than to inspire terror.

But it makes plain the Tammany tactics. That organization will first of all seek to have the canvass conducted upon party lines, and then it will claim to be the regular Democratic organization of the city. It will appeal to party sentiment for support on that ground. Then it will assail the present administration of city affairs in the same spirit and after the same manner that the party which is out and trying to get in is wont to assail the existing administration, whatever it may have done or been. It will count upon a certain proportion of the people accepting its statements in the way they are made, without reference to the truth. It will show how expensive it has been to get the affairs of the city out of the chaos and confusion in which Tammany left them, and to put them under systematic and efficient management, and thereupon claim that the administration has been not only incapable and dishonest, but extravagant and wasteful. The success of such tactics will depend upon the proportion of voters in the city that can be gulled and misled by them, and the Tammany people believe the proportion to be very large.

COL. WARING'S LABOR QUESTION.

In a quiet way, but very effectually, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning has practically solved the "labor question" in his department.

In some ways he has a decided advantage over other employers. His men are paid high wages and his authority over them is fixed by law, and is necessarily final. In other respects he was, at the start, at a grave disadvantage. A large number of his men had been employed for political reasons, and got and kept their places to some extent not on their merits, but because of the "influence" they could command. While, therefore, the high pay was an inducement to submit to discipline, this was offset by a feeling, based on experience, that discipline could be interfered with by outside pressure. On the whole, the Commissioner cannot be said to have had a seriously easier labor question to solve than any other large employer of unskilled or not highly skilled labor. The solution he has reached is, therefore, of the greatest interest and value to the community generally. It is beyond dispute that he has got his work done in excellent shape and that the city has had the full worth of its money. He has, also, unquestionably avoided trouble with his men. His methods are consequently well worth study. They are fully treated in a little pamphlet of a dozen pages, with the following title: "The Labor Question in the Department of Street Cleaning; Being an Account of the First Year's Work of the Committee of Forty-one and the Board of Conference, as Reported to the Hon. WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor."

The organization referred to here was adopted in February, 1896, at which time we ventured to predict its successful application of a sound principle. The "Committee of Forty-one" consists wholly of workmen selected by the working force from the thirty-two section stations and the nine stables. They meet, in secret, every Thursday except the third Thursday of each month, and talk over everything of interest connected with their work, duties, &c. This committee selects five representatives or spokesmen, who meet five officers chosen by the Commissioner the third Thursday in each month in the "Board of Conference." The permanent Chairman and permanent Secretary are chosen, one by the officers, the other by the workmen's representatives. Any matter not settled in the "Committee of Forty-one" is sent to the conference; any matter not settled there is presented by the Chairman and Secretary to the Commissioner, who decides it.

The purpose of this organization, representing both sides, was to prevent serious differences. How well it has worked is plain from the fact that of 345 cases considered by the "Committee of Forty-one," 221 were settled satisfactorily by itself. Of the 124 sent to the "Board of Conference" there was but one on which an agreement could not be reached. This was a case of discipline, which was referred to the Commissioner, argued by the representative of the officers and by the representative of the workingmen, and finally decided in favor of the latter. The nature of the cases considered by the conference is very interesting. About one-half relate to questions of fines and dismissals. Of the fines about one-third were sustained and the others remitted or reduced. Of the dismissals the proportion was reversed; two-thirds were sustained and one-third revoked. In about one-fourth of the cases no action was deemed advisable by the conference. The remaining quarter were "suggestions from employés for the comfort and convenience of the men or for the betterment of the department service approved and acted upon by the Commissioner." This latter fact is very significant, and very encouraging.

The fact that must strike any impartial observer of this most unusual experiment in the relations of employers and employed is the important, the essential, part played in it by the workingmen themselves. The system is based on the principle that it is to the highest interest of the workingmen that the entire force shall be efficient and faithful, and all its methods are directed to convincing the men, by their own observation and discussion, that this is so, and to enabling them of their own will to apply the principle. At first there was some friction, arising partly from the natural suspicion of a novel experiment and partly from the influence of men who had been leaders in previous and very different organizations. The report, which is submitted by THOMAS A. DOE, Chief Clerk, says of the lack of faith in the plan:

"Gradually, the better element among the men did believe in it, and as their faith grew stronger the malcontents were either converted or thrust out, and slowly but surely the 'Committee of Forty-one' became a body of earnest and honest co-operators with the Commissioner toward the mutual confidence so essential for contentment on the part of the men, and without which the best results from the combined efforts of the Commissioner and themselves could not be expected."

This is a very modest statement of the results obtained, and really an understatement. The system adopted by Col. WARING is in its essential features one that may be studied with profit by all employers of large bodies of men.

MORAL REFORM IN PARIS.

We doubt the efficacy and the permanence of the reaction against immorality in Paris. Senator BERENGER is sincere, we presume, but he has mistaken his "milieu." He is an English Puritan by some accident transported to Paris. His ideas will not take root on the banks of the Seine. The soil is not good for them. There is too much sunshine there. They will be choked down and hidden by the lush things of quite a different sort that love that bright air and grow in it.

There is no disputing the truth of his indictment. A great many of the books and periodicals that come from the printing presses of Paris are thoroughly, revoltingly indecent; and some of them are redeemed by no wit or excellence of plan or form. They are as stupid as they are offensive, and in that respect they are un-French, for the Frenchman who has the slightest "call" to literary production is almost never stupid. The worst of these productions are merely commercial, ready-made goods for a market in which the profits are occasionally large.

We presume it is true, too, that the theatres of Paris are presenting pretty poor stuff. M. JULES LEMAITRE declares that the Parisians "no longer see pure love on the stage, but the lowest instincts of humanity." The tendency of our playhouses is bad, but the conditions actually reached are not so bad as that. We still have pure plays, but along with them much unspeakable stuff that makes the judicious hearer wonder what sort of public taste the manager imagines he is catering to. French novels are as bad as the theatres. It was long ago pointed out that a foreigner who read the works of the naturalistic, realistic, decadent, and other schools must become convinced that every wife in Paris is unfaithful and every husband is the lover of some other man's wife. But it was also pointed out that French novels give no true picture of French society. The men who write them make immoral acts their theme because that has come to be a rule of their art.

The chief obstacle in the way of Senator BERENGER's moral crusade is the impossibility of arousing public indignation. The people of Paris do not mind very much the things he is railing at. They are indifferent, or amused; they are not shocked. It takes the Puritan for that. The Minister of Public Instruction threw a broad beam of light on the subject when he said that there is a double Paris, a city of pleasure, which is the only one that foreigners see, and a city of toil. It probably does not occur to the toilers, the serious half of the people of Paris, that the gayeties of the other half are particularly harmful to the city.

COLBERT, the great Minister of LOUIS XIV., planted the commercial instinct very deep in the French nation. He taught the people of France the business of making things to sell. He made them a manufacturing nation. He taught them how to make those knick-knacks known as "articles de Paris," and the greatest and best known and most salable of all these is Paris gayety, or, if one pleases so to call it, naughtiness. It draws the crowd. It is supposed to be a light, delicate, refined, and graceful kind of wickedness, and so multitudes of people of upright lives go to see it who would never be in any wise attracted by gross vice. It is most unlikely that Paris will put gayety under the ban and slam her gates in the faces of the whole world coming to her with pockets full of money.

The Parisian is not the man, morally or commercially, for this renunciation. He lacks the capacity to be shocked, as Englishmen and Americans are shocked, by public improprieties, and he is averse to things that discourage trade and make his city dull. The worst offenders may be swept into M. BERENGER's net, but Paris will continue to be just such a city as it has been for centuries.

POOR LEADERSHIP.

We fail to discover the qualifications of a party leader in Mr. BAILEY of Texas, who is at present engaged in leading the Democrats of the House into a condition of lethargy and uselessness.

He does not appear to know what the Dingley bill is. He shows no capacity to criticise and oppose it, and is so helpless that he announces that the policy of his party is to let the Republicans pass the measure as quickly as possible.

A suffering country will be grateful to him for that, possibly, but it would not have taken Mr. BAILEY more than two hours, if he had the knowledge and the ability, to make a speech exposing the vices and abominations of Mr. DINGLEY's tariff. No such speech was made on the Democratic side. Mr. BAILEY's minority report, good as it was in some parts, was an utterly inadequate criticism of the bill from the point of view of Democratic principles.

When the bill has gone into effect and people begin to cry out under its exactions and Mr. BAILEY and his party rise up to assail it, Republicans will retort with the charge of contributory negligence, and Mr. BAILEY will have no defense.

THE CRETAN DEFIANCE.

On the face of it nothing could be more audacious than a declaration of war against all Europe by the inhabitants of an island of 300,000 people. Such a declaration has been squarely made by the Cretan insurgents. They tell the Admirals that since Europe has already made war on them in coming to the defense of their oppressor, they will fire upon the assembled navies of the world in case the assembled navies interfere further with their work of freeing themselves.

This defiance of Europe by Crete looks even more amazing than the like defiance of Europe by Greece, by reason of the still greater disparity in the potential military strength of the two parties. But practically there is nothing to choose in that respect. If the people of Europe were prepared to crush Greece it would not cost them appreciably more trouble than to crush Crete, and, indeed, in any case they would have to crush both. As for the Cretans, their action is a mere matter of desperation. If they succumb to the powers, they return again to a tyranny which they have shown and are showing that they will die rather than endure. What difference does it make to them whether Europe bombards them on its own account or in defense of "the integrity of the Ottoman Empire"?

The action of Greece is, of course, the result of passion rather than of calculation, but in either case it is questionable whether boldness be not the truest prudence. The Greeks certainly, and the Cretans apparently, know that all Europe is not behind the ostensible concert of Europe. They know that every shot fired in aid of the Turk by a Christian power is a matter of disgust and shame to the people of every country in Christendom, perhaps excepting Russia, and that Russia is the only Government in Europe which can afford in such a matter entirely to disregard the opinion of its own people. The foreign Ministers and the Ambassadors would no doubt be relieved of a great deal of embarrassment if Greece and Crete would consent to take their threats, "identical," or "collective," for an expression of the will of Europe. But as soon as Greece and Crete challenge their authority to represent Europe they are at a loss, for they know that they do not really represent Europe. They have already gone as far as it is safe for them to go in bullying on behalf of the Turk, and one at least of the Governments has in effect promised that such an outrage as the bombardment of Canea should not be permitted to occur again.

"Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all," and thus little Greece and little Crete, being visibly in the right, can afford to defy big Europe, being visibly in the wrong. For nobody doubts that the Cretans are revolting against intolerable oppression, which no political exigency on the part of the powers can properly be invoked to make them endure. A demand upon the insurgents to lay down their arms should be accompanied by the expulsion of the Turks from Crete or by the production of a land force of the powers adequate to protect the islanders. Otherwise it is a mere demand that they should put themselves at the mercy of their oppressors. As for Greece, her case against Europe is in some respects even stronger than that of Crete, inasmuch as she has the virtual guarantee of the powers, given nineteen years ago, though afterward in part retracted against her protest, for the boundaries which Turkey has neglected to accord to her. Her advance upon Turkey is in effect a suit upon a Turkish obligation, indorsed by the powers. And nothing could be more shameless than an attempt by the powers to obstruct the collection of the debt.

There is still another consideration which is political and must have its weight in European chancelleries. Russia is the only power which can benefit by the procedures of the concert, and Russia has not the force in the Mediterranean to make good her advantage. As time goes on it becomes clearer that the concert is merely the cat's-paw of Russia, and that it is in her exclusive interest that the other powers are invoked to risk the lives of their sailors and soldiers, a risk in which the trifling quota she supplies to the concert scarcely makes her a partner. This consideration is likely to influence statesmen whom mere tyranny and massacre would leave quite calm, and may bring them soon to the point of notifying Russia that she must do her dirty work for herself. So that neither the action of Crete nor the action of Greece may turn out to be as hazardous as it looks at the first view.

Some of the greatest and most beautiful pictures in the world will be reproduced in half tone in the Easter number of THE TIMES Sunday Magazine Supplement, to be issued next Sunday. Many New York clergymen have written for its columns articles upon Easter. It will be of genuine value as a work of literature and art.

Why, there is not even house room for the new Government. Where is the proposed Municipal Assembly, with its two houses and eighty-nine members, to sit? Then, too, what is to be the name of the new city? We have been "jammed" ahead so fast that no details whatever have been worked out.—Evening Post.

One of the supplementary bills of the commission provides that the City Court shall be accommodated outside of the City Hall and the rooms now occupied by it shall be remodeled for the use of the Council of the Municipal Assembly. The present Chamber of Aldermen would accommodate the new second house. The first section of the charter annexes, unites, and consolidates all the other territory, by description, to and with "the municipal corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to be hereafter called the City of New York," and continues, "the boundaries, jurisdictions, and powers of said City of New York herein constituted are, for all purposes of local administration and government, hereby declared to be co-extensive with the territory above described," &c., &c. No change of name is provided for and none is necessary. The members of the commission were not actually idiots.

Magistrate SIMMS is entitled to the thanks of all decent riders of bicycles for the substantial fines he imposed yesterday on lawless riders. His remark "If this does not avail to stop reckless riding and give respectable riders a chance I will try another way" probably refers to an experiment in imprisonment, which is not too severe a punishment for persistent offenders.

The actuating principle of the Raines law amendments appears to be this: Its author and his Republican friends have discovered some mistakes they did not make in the original act, and they are hastening to repair the omission.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Will the brother who inadvertently acquired an umbrella during the recent session of the Baltimore Conference return it to this office?" It is the editor of The Baltimore Methodist who makes the request. His gentleness is admirable, his faith in human nature almost miraculous. The inadvertent acquisition of a cold is easy; in the case of restaurant napkins the explanation will serve fairly well if not put to too frequent use; but umbrellas are different. Nobody, brother or not, ever takes an umbrella unless he needs it, and knows he needs it. Without presuming to dictate on matters of style to other people, we would suggest to the bereft Baltimorean that though his suave phrase is more humorous than the old formula, there is superior reformative power and just as much truth in declaring, "If the party who was seen to steal an umbrella from such and such a place does not return it within—or between—two days, he will be arrested and punished." That's the kind of talk to draw an awful circle about umbrellas.

—News comes from England that a revolution has begun there—a revolution in the arrangement of hair on the heads of fashionable women. Of course this is very important, and the report will receive serious attention in a country where all things English are either admired and copied or hated and shunned with fervid energy. Hints of the change have been current in London boudoirs for weeks, and already a few women, greatly daring, have displayed the new style in public. The innovation, as usual, is a revival, and dates back, not to 1830, that epoch year of fashion, but to the years immediately preceding Queen VICTORIA's accession. Its salient features are a boldly upstanding loop or two of hair, brought decidedly forward, on the top of the head, while the arrangement behind tapers to a point an inch or so from the base of the skull. The novelty which renders it noticeable is the introduction of a scarf of soft silk, gauze, or lace, twisted in and out of the coils of hair, which are usually gathered slightly more to one side of the head than the other, the balance being created with a puff or bow of the material. Both hair and gauze, or silk, usually start from a diamond comb, placed low at the back of the head, and a special shape has been evolved for the purpose. The hair at the sides is very slightly waved, and a great reaction has set in against the "fluffed out" appearance which has been general of late. It may be added that the new mode tends to place those ladies to whom nature has not been kind in the gift of abundant tresses upon an equality with their more richly endowed sisters, as it is almost an impossibility to form the loops in front without the help of a "postiche" of false hair, in which a spiral spring is adroitly concealed.

—No layman ever understood—for more than ten minutes at a time—the calculation which fixes the date of Easter, but the clergy can be trusted to figure out the right day every year and to announce it in due course. There would be no trouble or uncertainty in the public mind if so many of our too timely contemporaries did not confuse folks by issuing their "Easter numbers" from one to three or four weeks ahead of time. Why they do it is a dark and somewhat dismal mystery, and in at least a few instances it so exasperates people naturally pious that they say things highly inappropriate to this still solemn and anticipatory season. A dreadful illustration of this fact was heard and seen on Fifth Avenue last Sunday in the person of a man who, on arising, had noticed that one of his morning papers was bedecked profusely with lilies and other symbols of exalted joy. Hastily deducing that Easter had arrived, he appareled himself with modest magnificence and went forth to see and take part in the gay procession for which this day is a graceful excuse. He found the avenue strangely deserted and that such promenaders as it had were in garments to which his own were a painful, almost shocking, contrast. While he was wavering between two equally unpleasant suspicions—one that he himself had made a rather foolish blunder, and the other that the observance of Easter had been abandoned—an acquaintance came along, listened to a rehearsal of the man's doubts, and demonstrated a hideous hilarity over what he called the humor of the situation. Then followed the remarks to whose incongruity with the Lenten spirit reference has already been made. THE NEW YORK TIMES, it may not be out of place to say at this point, will publish its Easter number at Easter.

PERSONAL.

—With the usual luck of Chicago and its institutions, the Historical Society of that city has just fallen heir, under peculiar circumstances, to a large collection of very valuable old documents relating to early transfers of land from the Illinois Indians to white settlers. Years ago these papers came into the possession of HENRY M. SINGER, then a resident of Chicago. He afterward determined to remove to California, and a friend of his, S. H. KERFOOT, told him that he ought to give the papers to the Historical Society. He did not do so, but turned them over to Mr. KERFOOT, saying: "Keep the documents, and if I die first, give them to the society. If you die first, I will send for them and may change my mind about their disposition." By a singular chance both men died on the same day, but the death of Mr. SINGER took place twelve hours before that of his friend. The deeds have now been handed over to the Chicago society. Had Mr. SINGER survived Mr. KERFOOT they would have probably gone West, and being of little interest there, might easily have been lost.

—CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER has been making a tour of Mexico, and to a New Orleans reporter, who interviewed him on his way home to Hartford, the other day, he expressed the highest appreciation of the ability of President DIAZ. "He has done more in the twenty years of his administration," said Mr. WARNER, "than was accomplished by all his predecessors. DIAZ is in every way a most remarkable man. He has a will of iron, but the iron is clothed in silken garments. Possessed of a gentle force that invariably effects in time any result he desires, the President does not know the meaning of the word failure. In addition to this enormous power of will and an indomitable energy, he has an absolutely accurate and all-comprehensive knowledge of his country and his people. He never makes an error of judgment in this respect, and it is owing to his familiarity with the most minute details of Mexican habits and thoughts that he has been able to create such an enviable record for enterprise and political sagacity." Mr. WARNER also explained that Mexico is only nominally on a silver basis. The Government does not establish the value of its coinage when that coinage is silver. It mints the bar metal into coin and receives 5 per cent. profit upon the amount minted. The silver money may be worth anything, and is not considered in the grand total of the country's resources. Gold is given to foreign investors, and thus credit is kept up, and manufactures attracted to the country.

CURRENT NOTES.

The people of Utah are to consume five days by their celebration of the semi-centennial of their State in July next.

* * *

Prison convicts in Canada have heretofore been rewarded with tobacco for good conduct, but the practice has been prohibited by the Dominion Government.

* * *

The administrator of the estate of a murdered man in South Carolina has obtained a verdict in Yorkville for $6,000 damages against the convicted murderer.

* * *

There are only three towns in Rhode Island now unprovided with public or semi-public libraries, and these three, Scituate, Charlestown, and West Greenwich, are being spurred to equal the public spirit of the rest.

* * *

A marble bust of Frances E. Willard by Lorado Taft is to be presented to the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., by Mrs. J. C. Schaffer of Chicago. Miss Willard is a graduate of the institution of whom it is very proud.

* * *

Pennsylvanians are rejoicing that their State has two Arbor Days. The first of these appointed, which has recently passed, was altogether too early in the season for tree planting—unless, possibly, in conservatories. The later one will not be so inevitably too cold for the purpose.

* * *

The Massachusetts Historical Society held its last meeting in its old rooms in Boston on Thursday afternoon last and will now store its valuable library and collections for two years, when it is hoped its new building will be ready for occupancy. The first meeting of the society was held in 1791, and for sixty-five years it has occupied the location now to be vacated. The society's fund amounts to $109,953, and it has 40,000 volumes and 99,043 pamphlets in its library.

* * *

When Attorney General John P. Stockton of New Jersey relinquished his office last Thursday he had served just twenty years, he having been appointed April 8, 1877. Previously he had been United States Senator and United States Minister to Rome. A Trenton correspondent recalls that his family has had a practically uninterrupted career of public service in the State and the Nation through five generations, extending over 150 years.

NUGGETS.

The Office Seeker.

The office seeker may not be fit for treasons and stratagems, but he is fit for spoils.—Salt Lake Herald.

Family Trees May Be Lopped.

When the logbook of the Mayflower comes over here, some very large and imposing family trees will have to be considerably trimmed.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Little Absorbs the Greater.

Only men with barrels of money can afford to deal at bucket shops.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Will Drown Him If They Catch Him.

When last heard from that book agent who recently invaded Mississippi with a work on "Irrigation" was only a few rods ahead of the mob.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Way of the World.

"Well, little daughter, did you have a good time with your new jumping rope?"
"No; all the girls wanted to jump, and nobody would turn."—Chicago Record.

Rarely Qualified.

"Willie is a remarkable boy," said the lad's mother to the eminent musician. "He remembers every tune he hears."
"Indeed!"
"Isn't that a valuable faculty?"
"Well—it may enable him to become a successful composer."—Washington Star.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Placid Turk.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

The calm confidence of the Turk in the inability of the Christian nations to agree on the division of his dominions seems to be justified by recent events.

The Vice President.

From The Washington Post.

Ever since John Adams deprecated and contemned the Vice Presidential office, it has been the habit of many newspapers to commiserate the fate of its incumbents. And yet most of the statesmen who have been honored by election to that position have not been ennuied or disgusted with the performance of their duties.

Concealed Weapons Revealed.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

In this county an obscure man has just been fined $50 and sent to the work house for fifty days for carrying a concealed deadly weapon. In the State House at Frankfort the other day a member of the Legislature and an official of that body threatened each other with deadly weapons, and Justice was stone-blind to the spectacle.

Worth Investigating.

From The Philadelphia Press.

When the Legislature at Harrisburg decides upon the sum it will appropriate for a Capitol Building, and passes a law to that effect, it should appoint a committee to go to Hartford, Conn., and find out how a State Capitol can be built within an appropriation. A few hints from those who built Connecticut's Capitol might be useful to Pennsylvania just now.

The Speculative Rage.

From The Buffalo Express.

A company drilled a well near Elwood, Ind., and plugged it up, refusing to tell anybody what had been found. Immediately all the farm lands in the neighborhood began to sell at fabulous figures. We wonder if the company which plugged the well owned those farm lands. Whether it did or not, there's a hint in the story of a way to make money out of farm lands these hard times.

Church Property and Taxation.

From The Boston Transcript.

The hearing before the special Tax Commission yesterday upon the question of the taxation of church property demonstrates the fact that there is in our community a very considerable number of people who believe that church property should be treated the same as any other description of property, and we think it not at all unlikely that the time will come when it will be so treated, but that time is not yet.

The Speaker and the Currency.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

No speaker ever was master of the House to anything like the extent that Mr. Reed is, and no Speaker or presiding officer in any parliamentary body in the world was ever master of the body to the extent that he is master of the House. He will assume a great and dangerous responsibility if he throws the weight of his almost irresistible influence against the appointment, at this session of Congress, of a commission to investigate and report upon the necessity of reform in our currency system.

TRAINS ON THE BRIDGE.

Suggestion Made to Increase the Facilities for Travel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some three years ago I ventured to publicly advocate through the press the running of the Brooklyn elevated trains and surface cars continuously across the present tracks and roadways, respectively, of the bridge, and also across this city to the North River and back. The plan was favorably received, but until lately nothing was done in that direction. Now, however, it is planned to run the Brooklyn elevated and surface cars continuously across the bridge as far as the New York terminus, and Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn deserves great credit for his efforts to bring about this reform.

To one, however, who is not without some knowledge of engineering, it seems greatly to be regretted that, with this improvement cannot be brought about the continuation of the Brooklyn roads across this city, to the end that direct connection may be had with all the up and down town elevated and surface lines of this city, as well as the North River ferries.

Still more to be regretted, however, is the fact that the Brooklyn elevated trains are to be sandwiched in among the present bridge trains, and the latter to be continued. Why are the present bridge trains needed at all? The several Brooklyn elevated roads concentrating at the bridge would furnish as many trains as could safely run across the bridge, and would stop at both terminals. Why maintain the present expensive bridge railroad plant with all its employes? To the mind uninitiated in the mysteries of bridge management, it would seem that the entire abandonment of the bridge railroad plant and force in favor of the Brooklyn elevated trains (for a suitable rental) would work a vast saving in bridge expenses and in the time and trouble of transportation.

CLARENCE L. BURGER.

New York, April 10

HOW THE BEGGAR TAUGHT THE KING.

James Raymond Perry in The Independent.

One day a King, in irritated mood,
Grew angry at his Minister of State,
And spoke and acted in a way quite rude
And not at all becoming one so great.

The Minister was vexed, yet was afraid
To vent his passion on the ill-bred King;
But afterward, to ease his mind, he made
His secretary wroth at some sharp fling.

The secretary cooled his temper by
Berating one who served about the house;
The servant, angered, dared not make reply,
And took the scolding quiet as a mouse,

But raved and swore a moment later when
He found a beggar at the palace gate.
"Be off," he cried, "and don't you dare again
Come here, or you will meet a sorry fate!"

The beggar smiled but not an angry smile—
A smile transfiguring his careworn face;
The servant, softened, stood and mused a while,
And marveled at the man's forgiving grace.

When next the secretary sharply spoke,
The servant met him in a better mood,
And in the secretary's breast awoke
The consciousness that he was harsh and rude.

And so, in turn, he answered pleasantly
When next the Minister indulged a sneer;
The Minister was quick his fault to see,
And frankly owned it, like a noble peer.

And when the King, sour-tempered and still vexed,
Rebuked once more his Minister of State,
The latter's unoffended mien perplexed
And sobered off the royal potentate.

He thanked the statesman for the lesson taught,
And vowed that it should last him for a while;
But neither King nor statesman ever thought
They'd learned their lesson through a beggar's smile!

THE MERCHAND EXPEDITION

An Effort to Connect the French Congo with Lake Tchad in Africa.

NATIVES KILLED MERCILESSLY.

The Progress of the Expedition Described Up to the Last of January—Many Fights Reported with the Native Chiefs.

BRAZZAVILLE, Africa, Jan. 31.—We have been waiting many days for some authentic news about Merchand's expedition. The leaders were at Brazzaville when we arrived on the coast, but the road between Manyanga and Brazzaville, a distance of about seventy-five miles, was closed on account of petty wars among the natives, and Merchand's men could not get their 3,000 loads of supplies up to Brazzaville to proceed on their journey up the Mobangi River toward the Equator. As a last resort, Merchand burned every village on the Manyanga Road, killing a few hundred natives, and taking all their live stock for food.

In coming up from the coast we learned that forty natives had stopped two white men and their carriers at the crossing of the Quello River. We were in no mood to be stopped, as our food supply was nearly exhausted, we having been delayed on the road by severe rainstorms, which had overflowed the rivers and creeks, so when the natives stopped us, we loaded our rifles, advanced threateningly, and told them that the first one who interfered would be shot. We passed through the blockade with carriers and supplies without any difficulty.

Upon arriving at Brazzaville, we found Merchand making preparations to go to the relief of the men at the Quello River crossing. This was the pretext of declaring war against the natives. The details of the battles were received from one of his soldiers who returned here.

The first real skirmish was with a chief named Mobyalla, who, or some of his tribe, killed a French soldier about a year ago. Merchand's men marched on the village. Mobyalla showed resistance, but his flintlocks were not equal to modern rifles. Mobyalla was wounded, and his head was cut off and brought to Brazzaville. The natives say over 100 men were killed in this village, but Merchand's soldiers assert that the number was not more than twenty-five or fifty. After the battle the village was burned. Continuing their match, the villages along the Manyanga Road were surrounded at night. As daylight approached the natives were awakened by the blast of a trumpet, and as they came out of their huts were shot down on all sides. Village after village was destroyed in this manner, no quarter being given.

The natives used clay balls in their old muskets, having burned them dry to about the consistency of brick. In shooting they do not put the gun to the shoulder or look along the sight, but point at the object as one would with a stick, and then fire. Several of Merchand's men were struck by these clay balls, but were not wounded seriously.

The expedition consists of fourteen white officers and 163 black soldiers from the Western Soudan, called Senegalese, but they are by right, Soudanese.

They arrived at Loango, on the coast, July 24, 1896. Merchand and some of the white officers came direct to Brazzaville, but the main body did not succeed in getting here until Jan. 12. Preparations are now making to continue the march up the Mobangi.

Capt. Dhanis has charge of a force which is marching to the Equatorial lakes and the source of the Nile, on Henry M. Stanley's old trail, up the Aruwimi River. Capt. Dhanis is the man who had charge of the expedition of the Congo State that cleared the Arabs out in the Upper Congo, back of Stanley Falls Station. He it was who killed Sefto, Tippoo Tib's son, and captured Rashid, Tippoo Tib's nephew and Governor of Stanley Falls. Rashid is now a prisoner on the Kassia River, 1,000 miles away. He is closely watched and has no hopes of escape.

Another expedition under the leadership of M. Gentile, which started out from here some time ago, is blockaded on one of the small rivers which empties into the Mobangi, where it turns south toward the Congo. The latest word from him is that his expedition is short of provisions and his position critical.

The object of the Merchand expedition is to march to the head waters of the Mobangi, cross over to the head waters of the Nile, and attack the Dervishes, or Arabs, while Capt. Dhanis will attack them from another point. The expeditions, while endeavoring to conquer the Arabs, also will look after the French and Belgian interests in this section and checkmate the English in attempts to occupy the territory.

If the plan is successful it will connect the French Congo with Lake Tchad.

ASSUMED THE REGENCY.

Brother of the Late Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in Power.

CANNES, April 11.—Duke Johann Albrecht Schwerin, the brother of the late Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has assumed the regency of the Grand Duchy. It is now known that the death of the late Grand Duke was due to aneurism of the heart.

The Grand Ducal Regent was born at Schwerin Dec. 8, 1857. He was married at Weimar on Nov. 6, 1886, to Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

DR. VON STEPHAN'S FUNERAL.

BERLIN, April 11.—Funeral services over the late Dr. von Stephan, Imperial Postmaster General, were held to-day, the Emperor William attending, with the Empress. The Imperial Ministers of State and most of the foreign diplomats were present, among them Mr. Uhl, representing the United States. The army and navy were numerously represented, and many of the officials of the German Postal Department and various deputations formed a part of the mourning throng at the church. The streets were crowded with spectators, and an immense number of postal employes followed the hearse.

Minister Jones Leaves Peru.

LIMA, Peru, April 11.—Capt. Henry Michael Jones, the British Minister to Peru, left Lima yesterday for England by way of the Straits of Magellan.

BRIBERY IN KANSAS.

Expected that Startling Stories Will Be Told the Legislative Committee.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 11.—Members of the Legislative Bribery Commission say if the revelations of last week were sensational, the developments this week will be shocking. It is said startling stories will come out in the testimony relative to alleged bribery in railroad, stock yards, and oleomargarine legislation.

William Butler will be put on the stand Monday to tell a story of a proposition made to him that he could have $1,500 cash if he would induce ten members of the House of Representatives, not already pledged, to vote for the Wichita Normal School bill.

Wednesday Lot Ravenscroft of Clark County will take the stand. Ravenscroft is believed to be the possessor of important secrets. It is said he was approached by the man Boyd, who, it is alleged, lobbied in the interest of the Textbook Trust, and made a proposition to Senator Titus which led to the appointment of the investigating committee.

Gov. Leedy has detectives looking for Boyd, whom he desires for a witness.

Injured by a Cable Car.

James Smith, fifty-five years old, of 340 East Forty-fourth Street, while crossing Lexington Avenue at Forty-seventh Street last night, was knocked down by Cable Car No. 301 of the Lexington Avenue line. He received a severe scalp wound and possibly a fracture of the skull. He was removed in an ambulance to Flower Hospital. The gripman of the car was not arrested.

STABBED DURING SERVICES.

An Italian Woman Attacks Her Enemy in a Church in Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., April 11.—During services in the Italian Mission on Cone Street this afternoon Vencenza Masela, one of the attendants at the mission, was stabbed and badly wounded by Mary Pietsuccelli. The cause of the stabbing is uncertain, but it is known that the women have not been good friends for some time past.

The mission is situated in the heart of the Italian colony, and is popular with the Italians. There was a good crowd present this afternoon, when the stabbing took place. The Rev. Vincenzio Didomenica was preaching at the time the affair occurred.

Mary Pietsuccelli is thirty years old, and lives at 28 South Street. Her victim lives at 69 Cone Street, and is about the same age. Their friends, if they know it, refuse to talk about the cause of the ill feeling between the women. The stabbing occurred without warning, and was witnessed by but a few of those present. All were intent at the moment upon the words of the preacher. Suddenly there was a scream from the middle of the church, and the entire congregation started up in fright. They saw the wounded woman standing by the seat she had been occupying and clutching her bosom. Down the front of her dress blood was flowing. A number of persons ran to her aid, and she was assisted away. The Pietsuccelli woman had stabbed her with a pair of long scissors. The points of these had been sharpened to a pin point.

The affair broke up the service for the afternoon. A big crowd gathered from the neighborhood, and besieged the front of the church to know what had happened. Patrolman Cooper, who was on duty not far from the mission, was summoned, and placed the would-be murderess under arrest. The injured woman was taken to the Memorial Hospital. There it was said the wound was severe, but not necessarily fatal. When taken to the station house the prisoner had nothing to say, and was locked up. The police are making an investigation.

WHY MR. CROW DISAPPEARED.

He Had Been Sent to Blackwell's Island as a Prisoner.

Ellis N. Crow, an old man, who has been missing from his home, 71 Washington Place, since Wednesday last, and for whom the police were asked to search last Friday, was found yesterday in the workhouse, on Blackwell's Island, where he had been confined since last Thursday under the name of John Cawell.

On the day of his disappearance he was arrested on the charge of intoxication, and was sent to the workhouse from the Jefferson Market Police Court the following day. He will be released from his confinement to-day.

POOR JOKE FOR BURKE.

His Horse Ran Away and His Buggy Was Wrecked.

Policeman Donahoe of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station caught a runaway horse dragging a buggy at Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue at 10 o'clock last night. The buggy had struck a pillar of the elevated road a block or so below, and a wheel had been smashed. Donahoe learned that a man, woman, and child were in the buggy when it struck the pillar, and that they had hurried away, leaving the horse to do as it pleased.

Donahoe took the horse and buggy to the station house, where later, John Burke of 431 East Seventy-sixth Street came and claimed them. Burke said that he had left them standing in front of his house for a while. They were gone when he came out. He said that he thought the persons in the buggy were friends, who had intended to play a joke on him.

HARBURGER PRAISES STRONG.

Defends the Administration and Urges the Mayor's Re-election.

Former Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger addressed the members of the Brighton Literary Association yesterday afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall. Mr. Harburger's speech was in laudation of Mayor Strong's Administration. He said that Mr. Strong was the most fearless and painstaking man who has ever occupied the Mayoralty chair.

"While large sums have been expended for public improvements," he said, "all of these have been for the public good. The Mayor is the watchman of our finances, and with jealous care protects the interests of the city. He believes in the future greatness of the Greater New York, of its vast possibilities, and takes especial pride that the United States of America can boast in a few years that it will have in its domain the largest and best city in the world.

"The comparative health of our city is better than that of any city on earth, the percentage of deaths for January, February, and March, 1897, being less than at any time during the history of the city. Why? Because I know that the Mayor gives to every department his personal attention. Some of the wealthy citizens of Fifth Avenue were complaining during the heavy fall of snow that the streets were not cleaned in their neighborhood as quickly as they thought they should be, and the Mayor responded that he would take them over to those sections of the city where the poorer classes resided, and he would show to them how speedily the snow was removed; that the Fifth Avenue residents could far better protect themselves, but that the poorer classes required immediate attention. These characteristics of our Mayor will give you an idea of how this 'Tribune of the People' works for the common interests of all."

He closed by advocating the re-election of the Mayor to be the Chief Magistrate of the Greater New York. The administration's policy of non-partisanship, he declared, is aptly fitted for that of the greater city.

Lectured on Woman's Sphere.

Mrs. Caroline Stetson lectured before the Long Island Philosophical Association in the Long Island Business College Hall yesterday afternoon on the "Economic Basis of the Woman Question." She took the ground that despite the assumption of certain women that they are independent of men, they are very much dependent upon them. She urged that women who seek to advance should make good mothers by selecting good fathers for their children, and that while they attended to their household duties they should aim to reach out and make a sphere for themselves for which they are best suited.

Flames in a Boarding House.

Flames caused $1,500 damage to the furniture in Mrs. Mary Kane's boarding house, in the three-story brick building 92 Elm Street, about 8 o'clock last night. The fire started in the room of a lodger, on the third floor, from some unknown cause.

COMING EVENTS.

The monthly meeting of the North Side Board of Trade will be held to-night at 278 Alexander Avenue.

A reception will be held by the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance to-morrow, from 3 to 5 P. M., and from 8 to 10 P. M., at 156 Fifth Avenue.

Marshall Darrach will give a course of two Shakespeare recitals at the Waldorf Wednesday, April 21, and Wednesday, April 28, at 3 P. M.

The Republican Club will give a dinner in honor of Gen. Horace Porter at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Tuesday, April 23.

The closing exercises of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University will take place to-morrow evening in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden.

A "welcome home" meeting to Commander Booth-Tucker followed by an "all night" of prayer will be held to-morrow evening at the Salvation Army Headquarters, 122 West Fourteenth Street.

An address on "A Trip Around the World" will be given by Luther D. Wishard, followed by a short address by Robert R. Galley at Association Hall, Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening.

The Section of Geology and Mineralogy of the New York Academy of Sciences will give a reception to Sir Archibald Geikie, Director General of Her Majesty's Geological Survey of Great Britain, at the Academy of Medicine, 19 West Forty-third Street, April 19, evening.

GRAND OPERA PROSPECTS

Maurice Grau Says that Financial Difficulties Will Not Stand in the Way.

ONLY A QUESTION OF ARTISTS.

Contracts Already Made with Some—To Meet the de Reszkes To-morrow—Says the Company Has Come Out the Past Season About Even.

Maurice Grau yesterday gave confirmation to the recent assurance of Edward Lauterbach that financial difficulties would not stand in the way of next season's opera in New York.

"It is all a question of securing artists," said he. "Both Jean and Edouard de Reszke will consult with us on Tuesday, and we shall know better where we stand then. I believe they have some idea of singing on the Continent next Winter. If we do not secure the contracts we should like to, we should not feel overdisposed to go ahead. If we cannot give opera of the standard we have hitherto maintained, we do not care to give it at all.

"Personally, however, I am sanguine of success in making our arrangements. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, have contracts with Mme. Eames-Story, Mme. Brazzi, Mme. Zelie de Tusanne. M. Pol Plançon, Ceppi, and Salignac. There are several other members of our company who will, without doubt, agree to sing with us next year, though we have entered into no negotiations with them.

"For the last few weeks we have had fair success, although I cannot say we have been actually making money. Still, take the season through, we have not lost money—we have just about come out even. Our company played to a twelve-thousand-dollar house in Boston last night."

"Do you believe that grand opera can be supported in this city without a private subsidy?" Mr. Grau was asked.

"I do," he replied. "This last season has been especially bad. Such a season does not come more than once in twenty-five years. But money has always been made with opera heretofore, and I see no reason why it should not be made in future."

Mr. Grau declined to state from what source the funds for next season were to be drawn, but said that the sale of the Tremont Theatre in Boston could not possibly be made to answer the purpose, as the proceeds from such a sale would have to go to the creditors of the old company.

He declared that the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company would not undertake to give opera on its own account through a salaried manager. When asked if he would entertain the idea of acting as manager if the Metropolitan people should take that course, he replied, "I might."

Mr. Grau declared that he had never accused Walter Damrosch of trying to undermine him by securing Melba's services. As to the reported declaration of Mr. Damrosch that Mr. Grau was trying to cripple him by making a contract with Mme. Lehmann, Mr. Grau said: "Oh, I never attempted such a thing. All that I did was to ask Mme. Lehmann to sing a few times for us after fulfilling her contract with Mr. Damrosch."

MARIE GEISTINGER IS HERE.

German Actress Returns to the Stage After a Long Retirement.

The Cunard steamer Etruria, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought Marie Geistinger, the German actress, who has been induced to return to the stage at the age of sixty-five, after a rest of ten years. Her manager, Gustav Amberg, left this country in March for the purpose of escorting her to New York. She is to fulfill an engagement of a week and a half at the Germania Theatre, after which she will return home.

Mme. Geistinger is stopping at the Belvedere House. This is her second appearance here. She came first in April, 1884, for a short stay. She will repeat this month the rôles she enacted then. On Thursday and Friday of this week, she will play "Therese Krones," a melodrama, in which she has scored her greatest successes, and on Saturday she will appear in "Three Pairs of Shoes." On Monday and Thursday she will again appear in "Therese Krones," Tuesday and Wednesday in "The Seamstress," Friday in "Die Fledermaus," and on Saturday in "Die Kindsfrau."

Last night the Germania Theatre stock company gave Mme. Geistinger a reception at the theatre, and to-morrow night she will be serenaded at the Belvedere by Leibel's Band.

Signor Ercolini's Concert.

An entertaining programme was rendered at a concert given by Signor Ercole Ercolini at the New York College Hall, 128 East Fifty-eighth Street, Saturday night. The soloists were Mme. Ruth Yebba, soprano; Miss Amby Seebold, contralto; Signor Clementino de Macchi, pianist, and Signor Ercolini tenor. Signor Ercolini sang the "Romanza" from "Carmen," Miss Seebold Wagner's "Berceuse," and Gounod's Serenade. Mme. Yebba, the aria from "Gioconda," and Signor Macchi rendered two numbers by Chopin and Thalberg. The concert closed with a duet from the new opera "Andrea Chenier," sung by Mme. Yebba and Signor Ercolini.

An Amateur Y. M. C. A. Orchestra.

An amateur orchestra has been organized at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, West Fifty-seventh Street. Any amateur player who wishes to join can obtain full particulars from the Secretary, Dr. Yarnell, or meet the director, Mr. Barnum, at the rehearsal to-night at 8 o'clock.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Managers Lederer and McLellan begin rehearsals to-day of "Beautiful, Bright Broadway," the decisive title of the Casino's new review, to be initially presented May 17. Manager Lederer, assisted by Authors Morton and Kerker, will stage the work.

Joseph Sparks, the leading comedian in Rich & Harris's "Courted Into Court" company, now playing at the Bijou Theatre, was served with injunction papers in his dressing room Saturday afternoon by Howe & Hummel, at the instance of Rich & Harris, restraining him from accepting an engagement in Miss Irwin's company, now forming for next season, or any other theatrical company. Rich & Harris assert that they have a contract with Mr. Sparks, and as Miss Irwin will not be directed by these managers next season, they claim the sole right to Mr. Sparks's services.

Sometime ago Rudolph Aronson of the Bijou Theatre sold the piano rights of his two-step march, "Gallant and Gay," to Ditson & Co., the music publishers of Boston, and disposed of the orchestra and band rights for America to Carl Fischer, and the same rights for England to Boosey & Co., of London. Ditson & Co., in the meantime, had sold the English band and orchestra rights to Lafleur & Son of London, and that firm intends to restrain Boosey & Co. from publishing the music. There are now three distinct band and orchestra publications of this march, and the outcome of the impending lawsuits and injunctions will undoubtedly prove interesting to publishers and composers.

NURSES ORGANIZE.

Brooklyn Training School Graduates Band Together.

ALBANY, April 11.—A certificate of incorporation has been filed with the Secretary of State by the Associated Alumnae of the Brooklyn Training School for Nurses. Its objects are the improvement of any phase of nursing, the advancement of the interests of its members, and the promotion of good fellowship among them, and the establishment of a central registry for graduated nurses. The principal office is in Brooklyn.

The Directors are Anna L. Alline, M. Alice Ashley, Carrie D. McKee, Ida L. Sutliffe, Emma G. Brown, Olga Lund, M. Isabel Merritt, Clara G. Clark, Helen C. Everitt, C. G. Patterson, A. Alberta Ross, Effie B. Graham, Marcella Doyle, E. M. E. Wall, Macmaster McDonald, Bertha Smith, Ida Batcher, and Minnie Gaylord, all of Brooklyn.

THEY PASSED HIM ALONG.

Stranded Egyptian Appealed in Vain to Turkish, United States, and Municipal Officers.

Armed Abdallah is stranded. He shipped as a fireman on the British tramp steamship Eddie at Port Said, Feb. 17, and arrived recently in Philadelphia. He complained there to the Turkish Consul that Capt. Hewsin of the Eddie owed him $31, which he had refused to pay, and that he had sailed away again, without him, but taking his kit and dunnage. The Consul did not help him.

John A. McKee of the Industrial Home in Philadelphia advised Abdallah to come to New York. He saw United States Commissioner Shields here, and was sent by the Commissioner to the Turkish Consulate. The representative of the Sublime Porte corresponded with the Consul in the City of Brotherly Love, and word came back that Abdallah had deserted.

This was a hard blow for the Egyptian, who, unable to speak much English, had with difficulty carried out the various directions by which one official after another passed him on to the next. His last resort for aid was to the policemen, and they fell in at once with the "pass 'em along" process of disposal.

"The policeman say, 'Walk down.' I walk down; another policeman say, 'Walk down.' I walk down; another policeman say, 'Walk down.' I walk down," he moaned last night.

And he did walk down. Following the directions of the policemen, he in due course reached the Battery seawall, and there fell into the seines of the marine news reporters.

Having delivered himself of the above plaint, he exclaimed, "What I do? Where I go? No mun, not anything to eat. I no desert ship. I good man." He sighed, and his fez-topped countenance looked as gloomy as an Egyptian ruin. He was provided with a Fedora hat, and as he started to find some fellow-countrymen on Washington Street he touched his new hat, and said, "Boys no make me fun, now."

HENRY W. REID RECANTS.

The Georgia Silverite Creeps into the Camp of Sound Money.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 11.—Henry W. Reid, the Georgia member of the Populist National Committee, a stanch friend of Tom Watson, and who did so much to keep him and Bryan apart, has declared himself for sound money. He is largely interested in mining in Mexico, and recently visited that country. On his return he said: "Business is business, and as the country has gone for gold there is no reason why I should go against my own interests for the sake of politics."

ASKS A G. A. R. COURT-MARTIAL

Gen. J. R. Chamberlain Accuses Gen. J. A. Reynolds of Slander.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 11.—It is stated here to-night that Gen. James R. Chamberlain, an officer of the State Grand Army of the Republic, has preferred charges against Gen. John A. Reynolds, Past State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an equally well-known Grand Army of the Republic man of this State and a prominent business man of this city.

For thirty-five years, or ever since the battle of the Trent Road in North Carolina, April 15, 1862, a story connected with this skirmish has been current that now has become a matter of official inquiry.

The story is that after the affair of "Trent Road" was over, a rebel prisoner lying wounded on the ground was shot by Chamberlain, then a Union officer. It is alleged the man was not killed by the shot, but was taken into Newburg as a prisoner of war. Gen. Chamberlain frequently has denounced this story as absolutely false.

Recently Gen. Chamberlain made application for membership in the Loyal Legion, and it is said his application was rejected, and that one of the causes of rejection was that certain members of the Loyal Legion objected to Mr. Chamberlain because of the report above referred to.

Gen. Chamberlain filed formal charges last week against Gen. Reynolds, Commander of George H. Thomas Post, Past Department Commander of the State, former Postmaster of this city, and one of its most prominent citizens.

Gen. Reynolds is accused of conduct unbecoming a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, with violating the "muster oath," and with violating the laws of the land. Gen. Chamberlain charges that on divers occasions Gen. Reynolds has slandered him by repeating the story concerning the affair at Trent Road. For the utterance of this story, Gen. Chamberlain asks that Gen. Reynolds be tried by a Grand Army of the Republic court-martial.

Gen. Reynolds, it is said, will appeal to Gen. G. S. Clarkson of Nebraska, National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and demand a National instead of a State court-martial.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

Programme of the Conference of the National Municipal League.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 11.—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Secretary of the National Municipal League, has prepared the programme for the conference to be held in Louisville on May 5, 6, and 7. The purpose of the conference will be to show the actual municipal conditions of a number of American cities, what has been accomplished, and to discuss some of the more important phases of the problem of city government and its administration in this country.

Mayor Edwin D. McGuinness of Providence will speak for his city, ex-Mayor John F. Ficken for Charleston, S. C.; J. Richard Freud for San Francisco, the Rev. Henry Hopkins, D. D., for Kansas City, Prof. George L. Fox for New Haven, Conn., and A. C. Cassatt of Cincinnati on "The Municipal Conditions of Ohio Cities."

Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore will speak on "The Results of a Victory for Reform," Charles Janvier, President of the Citizens' League of New Orleans is expected to speak on what has been accomplished in that city under the reform régime, Joseph T. Alling on "Municipal Reforms in Rochester, N. Y.," and Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott on the features of the charter of Greater New York, showing wherein it is an improvement over existing laws, Prof. Edmund J. James will discuss "Home Rule in American Cities," and Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia College "The Powers of a Municipal Corporation."

Frank M. Loomis of Buffalo, N. Y., has prepared a paper on "The Exclusion of Partisan Politics from Municipal Affairs," describing particularly the democratic-European method of accomplishing this end. "The Participation of the Wage-earner and the Business Man in Politics" will be discussed, and there will be other addresses by the President of the league, James C. Carter of New York, and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn. Horace E. Deming of New York will discuss the condition of affairs which will prevail in Greater New York by reason of the adoption of the new charter, with a special reference to the deprivation of the people and their representatives in the Council to a certain extent of the power of taxation.

It is expected that there will also be several papers on "Municipal Affairs in Glasgow" by eminent members of the Glasgow Council. A considerable number of Mayors of Southern cities have expressed their intention of being present, which will add an element of considerable interest.

He Foiled the Policeman.

Policeman Reddy of the Bedford Avenue Police Station, Williamsburg, last night locked up George Seig of 172 Hope Street, because Seig slammed the door of his house in his face when he was chasing a number of boys who had been playing craps. The boys escaped by running through Seig's hallway to a rear lot.

Police Sergeant Woodward Dead.

Police Sergeant Eugene T. Woodward of the Washington Heights Station, who was stricken with paralysis on April 4, died at 6:50 o'clock last evening at his residence, 522 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street. Woodward was sixty years old, and leaves a wife and grown-up family. He was appointed to the force in July, 1861.

DEATH OF JOHN T. MARTIN

For Many Years One of Brooklyn's Wealthiest and Most Influential Residents.

DIED AT THE AGE OF 81 YEARS.

He Amassed a Fortune as a Contractor in the Civil War and Increased It by Judicious Financial Operations—A Successful Business Career.

John T. Martin, for many years accounted one of the wealthiest residents of Brooklyn, died Saturday at his home, 20 West Fifty-seventh Street, in this city, of a complication of diseases and old age. He was stricken with paralysis a little more than a year ago, soon after he came to live in this city, and never recovered from the shock. He was eighty-one years old.

Mr. Martin was descended from an old Maryland family. The first of his American ancestors, Thomas Martin, came from Hertfordshire, England, with Gen. Calvert in the ship Lord Baltimore, and settled in Maryland in 1629. He acquired property on the east shore of the State, which is still in possession of the family. He died in 1701.

John T. Martin was born in Baltimore in 1816. He obtained an ordinary school education, and when twenty-one years old went West to look for an opening for his brains and energy. With his brother, W. R. Martin, he started a clothing business in St. Louis, Mo. The firm prospered, and in 1844 Mr. Martin came to New York and opened a factory for the manufacture of goods for the Western firm. He went to Brooklyn to live, purchasing for a small sum the property on Pierrepont Street where he lived until eighteen months ago. The property was sold less than two months ago, as recorded in THE NEW YORK TIMES, for $200,000.

In 1862 W. R. Martin retired. Mr. Martin continued the firm to complete same large contracts made with the Government for the supply of clothes to the troops in the field, out of which he realized a great deal of money. At the close of the war he gave up the clothing business, and devoted himself to the many financial and real estate enterprises of Brooklyn. He obtained a strip of about 500 feet of the East River front, and erected the well-known Martin Stores, with which a few months ago, it is said, he dictated terms to the companies desirous of organizing the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Mr. Martin took time from the many enterprises which claimed his attention to make a notable collection of pictures and bronzes, and for many years it was his custom to throw open the magnificent galleries in his Pierrepont Street home for the benefit of some deserving charity or institution. He was strictly a family man, and belonged to no social or political clubs, and was never identified with any political party.

He was a large investor in railroads, banks, trust companies, and real estate. Mr. Martin was one of the founders of the Polytechnic Institute, and was one of its Directors at the time of his death. He was also a Director—he persistently refused to hold any office—of the Brooklyn Trust Company, the Long Island Trust Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and of the Home Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the Brooklyn Historical Society, which he helped to endow, and of the Society of Old Brooklynites.

During all his life in Brooklyn, Mr. Martin and his family attended the Church of the Pilgrims, of which Dr. R. S. Storrs is pastor. When he came to this city he attended Dr. A. E. Kittredge's church, at Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. At the funeral services, to be held in the Fifty-seventh Street house at noon Wednesday, Dr. Storrs will officiate, assisted by Dr. Kittredge. The burial will be in the family vault in Greenwood. Delegations from the different companies and societies with which Mr. Martin was associated will attend his body to the grave.

Mr. Martin leaves a wife and five children—three daughters and two sons, all married.

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE.

Jealous Italian Attempts a Murder in His Children's Presence.

Joseph Fassinelli, an Italian of 37 Main Street, Brooklyn, tried to kill his wife, Camille, yesterday. He was jealous of her. She was sitting in a bedroom with two of her sons when her husband entered the apartment in a rage, and without warning struck her on the head with a hatchet. She sank to the floor unconscious. Fassinelli then knotted a handkerchief about her throat and left the house.

A policeman had heard the screams of the children, and he met the man on the front doorstep. Noticing that there was blood on his hands, he arrested him and took him back up stairs. The policeman found Mrs. Fassinelli nearly dead from strangulation. She was sent to the Brooklyn Hospital, and her husband was locked up.

EX-SENATOR VOORHEES'S BODY

To Lie in State in the Indiana Capitol Before Burial.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The remains of ex-Senator Voorhees will be escorted from this city to his native State of Indiana to-morrow. Before being taken to the Terre Haute home, the body will lie in state in the Capitol Building at Indianapolis, at the suggestion of Gov. Mount.

Funeral services will be held here about noon to-morrow in St. John's Episcopal Church, after which the remains will be removed to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, and, accompanied by the family and Senator Wilson, will leave on the Chesapeake and Ohio express at 2:30 o'clock. The honorary pallbearers selected are Senators Morrill, Turpie, J. K. Jones, Wilson, and Cullom, ex-Senator Butler, Judge Lawrence Weldon and Richard J. Bright.

The original intention was to take the body direct to Terre Haute and have funeral services there Wednesday or Thursday, contingent on the arrival of the ex-Senator's eldest son from Spokane, Washington, but these plans were changed to-night by the receipt of the following telegram from the private secretary of Gov. Mount:

"Gov. Mount tenders his sincere sympathy in the affliction you are called upon to endure in consequence of the death of your distinguished father, and begs to be informed if it will be agreeable to the family to have the remains lie in state at the Indiana Capitol en route to Terre Haute."

DISORDERLY IN THE PARK.

Woman Arrested for Dancing in a Hansom Cab.

A fashionably dressed woman, who gave her name as Mabel Wilson and her address as 208 West Forty-sixth Street, was arrested in Central Park last night for dancing in a hansom. She was accompanied by a man who gave his name as Cluffy. The woman, when placed under arrest by a Park policeman, leaped from the cab and was pursued for 200 yards before she was caught.

At the Arsenal she had an attack of hysterics, and was sent to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station to be transferred to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, where there is a matron. While waiting for the patrol wagon she fought so hard that it took three men to hold her.

In the interval a man who said he was "Mr. Edwards of Company F, Seventh Regiment," offered bail for her, but it was refused. She was taken away struggling.

Memorial Hall for Columbia.

An appeal to alumni of Columbia College for funds to build an Alumni Memorial Hall as an expression of loyalty to their Alma Mater and of their pride in the advancement of the university has been issued in the name of the committee of the Law School Alumni. Voluntary subscriptions already amount to $35,650, but there is required the sum of $200,000. If this sum is raised within a reasonable time the Trustees of the university have signified they will approve of the project. Subscriptions are to be sent to George Zabriskie, 21 Broad Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Alice Goddard Wesson.

Mrs. Alice Goddard Wesson, widow of David Wesson, who died in 1873, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at her home, 85 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, at the age of eighty-five. Mrs. Wesson's death was due to old age. She was born at the Summer home of her father in Litchfield, Conn., but had lived in Brooklyn practically all her life. She was a direct descendant of John Howland of the Mayflower, and of his grandson, who founded the famous house of Howland & Aspinall, known to New Yorkers of the past generation. Many of the books and relics possessed by John Howland had come into her keeping, and were greatly prized by her. Mrs. Wesson's father was active in the War of 1812.

Mrs. Wesson was deeply interested in charitable affairs. She was for many years a member of the Church of the Pilgrims, of which the Rev. Richard Storrs is pastor. Two children survive her—Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley of 11 West Forty-ninth Street, this city, and Frederick Wesson, who built and controls the recently completed railroad system in the Island of Jamaica, West Indies. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at the house.

Charles L. Davis.

A cable message from Durban, Africa, to the family of Charles Minzesheimer, 18 East Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday announced the death at that place on Saturday of Charles L. Davis.

Mr. Davis was for many years a member of the firm of Charles Minzesheimer & Co., the well known Wall Street firm. He was born in Richmond, Va., forty-three years ago, and came to this city in 1879. He married a daughter of Mr. Minzesheimer nearly twelve years ago. His wife and one child, a daughter, survive him.

For several years Mr. Davis had been in poor health, and in January, in obedience to his physician's orders, he went out to Durban with the hope that the sea voyage would benefit him. For a time it appeared to do so, but recently a change for the worse appeared, which resulted in his death on Saturday. E. C. Minzesheimer, his brother-in-law, was with him when he died. It is not yet known here whether the body can be brought back to this country for burial.

Richard Cox.

Richard Cox, for many years past a widely known and highly esteemed business man of this city, died at 40 Gramercy Park last Saturday of bronchitis. Mr. Cox was born on Long Island seventy-four years ago. Nearly his whole life was spent in this city and Brooklyn. He opened a men's furnishing store at Broadway and Liberty Street in 1841, and under the firm name of Silleck & Cox continued in that business for more than thirty years. For the last twenty-one years he had been connected with the Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Company.

Mr. Cox was a prominent member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, from 1858 until 1888, since which time he had been a member of the Broadway Tabernacle, in this city. He was an intimate friend of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Besides a wife, he leaves two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Malcom Townsend, freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city.

The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon, and the interment is to take place this morning at Locust Grove.

George Albert Jones.

George Albert Jones, for years a well-known business man of this city, died on Saturday last at his residence, 312 West Twenty-eighth Street, aged fifty years. He was born in New York City, and always lived here. Since early manhood he had been engaged in the clothing business. For many years he had been connected with Devlin & Co., and was Secretary of that concern when he died. He had long been prominent in military matters, and from 1866 to 1886 was a member of the Seventh Regiment, from which he resigned with the title of Lieutenant. Mr. Jones was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club and of the New York Athletic Club. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Señorita Rufina Agramonte.

Señorita Rufina Agramonte, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Cuba, and a niece of President Cisneros of the Cuban Republic, died on Saturday last at her residence, 365 West Thirty-second Street, and her funeral, which was private, was held there at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery. Señorita Agramonte was born in Puerto Principe, Cuba, fifty-four years ago. She had, however, been a resident of this city for the last three years and was widely known here, especially in the Cuban colony, in which she was a prominent figure. She leaves a sister in this country and a number of more distant relatives in Cuba.

Mrs. Matilda Davison.

Matilda Davison died on Friday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Marks, 71 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. She was the widow of Henry Davison, who was for some time President of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, at Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. Mrs. Davison was born in Germany in 1827, but had spent the greater part of her life in this country. She leaves three married daughters and one son, Dr. D. H. Davison, from whose residence, 48 East Seventy-ninth Street, the funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock.

Isaac Odell.

Isaac Odell, one of the oldest and best-known men connected with the shipping and coast transport business in this city, died yesterday at his residence, 23 Bank Street. Mr. Odell was eighty-two years of age and had been for many years the agent of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company. The funeral will take place at his late residence at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.

Ferdinand H. Goebel.

Ferdinand H. Goebel died on Friday at the residence of his son, Ferdinand, 308 East Fifty-seventh Street. He was born in Siegen, Germany, in 1815, and was in the Government service until five years ago, when he came to live with his son in this city. He was stationed at Wiesbaden for over twenty-five years. The funeral will take place this afternoon from his son's residence.

Obituary Note.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWELL, of Bridgeport, Conn., aged sixty-one, died yesterday morning at his residence, on Fairfield Avenue, from the effects of paralysis. Mr. Rockwell for nearly thirty years was identified with the Bridgeport Spring Company as its Secretary and Treasurer. The company went out of business a few years ago.

MRS. FARRELL'S MANIA.

Now in Bellevue, After Disappearing from Home March 26.

Mrs. Amelia Farrell, forty-six years old, the wife of Henry M. Farrell of 114 East Eighty-third Street, a teacher in Grammar School No. 20, was confined in Bellevue Hospital last night, suffering from what appears to be religious mania.

Mrs. Farrell disappeared from her home on March 26, and no trace of her could be found by her husband until last Sunday, when he discovered that a woman answering her description was a frequenter at the mission house, 42 East Twenty-sixth Street, conducted by Col. Hadley of St. Bartholomew's Mission. Before leaving her home, Mrs. Farrell had said she felt it her duty to work in the slums. During the past week the mission has been watched, and last night she was seen to enter. In order to avoid a scene, a message was sent to her, saying that her daughter was ill at Bellevue Hospital, and wanted to see her. When she reached there and was confronted by her husband, she became violent, and was with difficulty led away to the insane pavilion.

Mrs. Farrell has on previous occasions shown signs of mental derangement.

Tenants Frightened by Fire.

A fire in a shoe store on the ground floor of the five-story brick building at 537 Ninth Avenue at 10 o'clock last night caused $2,000 damage to the stock and $500 to the building. The tenants occupying apartments above the store escaped to the street. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Working Women's Club Convention.

The third National Convention of the Working Women's Societies will be held on April 28, 29 and 30 in Philadelphia, with morning and evening sessions and afternoon excursions each day. The morning sessions will be held in the New Century Drawing Room, 124 South Twelfth Street, and evening sessions at the Drexel Institute and Horticultural Hall. A paper by Walter Besant, entitled "How to Use Our Advantages" will be read. "The Relations of Guilds and Clubs to the Church" will be discussed by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of New York, and "Domestic Circles" by Miss Grace Dodge of New York. The Colonial Dames, the Ladies' Committee of the University of Pennsylvania, the Women's Christian Association, and others will entertain the delegates. All clubs are invited to send representatives. Communications should be addressed to Miss Sibley, 235 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—A.—T. M. Stewart, Carpet Cleaning, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132—38th St. Established 1863.

DIED.

DAVIS.—At Durban, Africa, on Saturday, April 10, Charles L. Davis, beloved husband of Julia M. Davis, in the 43d year of his age.

DE FONTAINE.—Frank Anthony de Fontaine, at the residence of his brother-in-law, George W. Cummings, 805 West End Av., on Thursday, April 8, 1897.
Funeral services on Monday at his late residence, at 1:30 P. M. Burial private. New Haven, (Conn.,) Columbia, (S. C.,) Melbourne, (Fla.,) papers please copy.

FIELD.—Suddenly, on the 9th inst., at the residence of his sister, Louisa M. Stabler, 135 Willow St., Brooklyn, Aaron Field, in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral private, at 135 Willow St., on 12th inst., at 3 P. M.

JONES.—On Saturday, April 10, 1897, George Albert Jones.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 312 West 28th St., Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at convenience of the family.

MARTIN.—Saturday, April 10, 1897, John G. Martin, in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 20 West 57th St., on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MILLER.—On April 10, at Yonkers, Humphrys Miller, in the 88th year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Alexander F. Westcott, 172 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, Tuesday, April 13, at 2 o'clock.

NELSON.—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., April 10, 1897, Clara Augusta, only daughter of Julian and Hattie A. Nelson, aged 14 years.
Funeral service will be held from the residence of her parents, No. 128 Union Av., Mt. Vernon, on Tuesday, 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

ODELL.—Sunday, April 11, 1897, Isaac Odell, aged 82 years
Relatives and friends are invited to attend services at his late residence, 23 Bank St., Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

POTTER.—In London, on the 24th ultimo, Howard Potter.
Funeral services at Grace Church on Monday, April 12, at 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

RITCH.—At Stamford, Conn., April 10, 1897, Maria Esther, wife of Thomas G. Ritch and daughter of the late Hiram Pratt of Buffalo, N. Y.
Funeral services at her residence, 111 Atlantic St., Stamford, on Tuesday, April 13, at 3 P. M.

SHAW.—At his residence, Washington Heights, April 9, 1897, Joseph S. Shaw.
Services at the Church of the Intercession, Boulevard and 158th St., Monday, April 12, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

VAN HORNE.—On Sunday morning, at her late residence, in this city, Helen Montgomery, daughter of the late Cornelius and Joanna C. Van Horne.
Funeral private.

WALKER.—On Sunday, April 11, at 13 East 76th St., Annie Penfold, daughter of the late Francis T. Walker.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WESSON.—At her residence, 85 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 11, 1897, Alice Goddard Wesson, daughter of the late Nathaniel Howland and widow of David Wesson.
Funeral services at her residence Tuesday, April 13, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAMES.—At Lakewood, N. J., April 10, 1897, Eliza Williames, widow of Charles Williames, and daughter of the late Edward Milford of New York City.
Funeral service, 2:30 P. M. Monday in All Saints' Memorial Church, Lakewood, N. J. Interment, Lakewood.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ARMATRELLO, Maria	144 Baxter St.	10	10
ALBERS, Frederick	516 East 18th St.	45	9
ABRAHAM, Moses	325 East 123d St.	62	10
APPELLO, Giuseppe	204 Hester St.	2	10
BERKOWITZ, Abraham	310 E. 4th St.	2	10
BENTLEY, Charles J.	672 3d Av.	25	10
BAYER, George	707 East 135th St.	44	11
COPPERTHWAITE, Daniel	Bellevue Hospital	67	10
COX, Richard	40 Gramercy Park	74	10
CROTTY, Patrick	98 10th Av.	40	10
DOMBERG, Wolf	57 Hester St.	40	9
DAVIDSON, Mathilda	71 W. 115th St.	70	9
DE FONTAINE, Frank A.	805 West End Av.	45	8
DE VALLE, Maria	227 E. 29th St.	31	10
ENGLE, Joseph	283 E. 3d St.	5	10
FELDMAN, George	282 Avenue B.	1	11
GARTEN, Regina	63 St. Mark's Pl.	54	11
HAY, Lee	28 Mott St.	36	9
HARRINGTON, Dennis	67 E. 105th St.	23	9
HYMAN, Rebecca	37 Oliver St.	43	11
ISAREL, Barnet	241 Monroe St.	13	11
KRAUSE, Jacob	312 E. 55th St.	62	9
KOSTNER, Katharina	422 E. 10 St.	53	9
KEE, Wing	8 Pell St.	41	10
KLEIN, Charles	242 W. 43d St.	3	10
LAVINE, Edward	259 W. 25th St.	24	10
MARTIN, Edna	206 8th Av.	1	10
MAGHER, Lawrence J. H.	229 E. 60th St.	6	9
McNEREY, Thos. F.	228 E. 85th St.	28	9
McKEEVER, Rose	761 6th Av.	57	8
O'LEARY, Mary	74 Oliver	2	10
PISCOPIA, Antonio	170 Mulberry St.	1	10
PRUSSAK, Mary	Montefiore Home	40	10
POPKIN, Hyman	108 Monroe St.	46	10
POWERS, Rose	260 1st Av.	55	10
PEUKERT, Frederick	440 E. 13th St.	1	11
RAFTENBERG, Fischel	36 Montgomery St.	4	10
RUSSELL, John	325 E. 125th St.	25	10
ROSENAGLE, Lottie	129 E. 4th St.	32	9
REYNOLDS, Hiram	213 E. 69th St.	64	9
ROGERS, Frank	Brooklyn	48	11
SCHMITT, Marie	520 E. 13th St.	24	10
SALARI, John	101 Clinton Place	5	9
SANICOLA, Antonio	251 Elizabeth St.	1	10
SULLIVAN, Timothy	161 E. 99th St.	2	11
SHEEHY, Edward	955 2d Av.	15	10
SCHMIDT, Anna	633 1st Av.	1	10
SANTERO, Maria L.	581 1st Av.	1	11
SCHOENBERGER, Samuel	400 E. Houston St.	4	11
TIGHE, Mathew	98 Lexington Av.	64	10
VAN HOSEN, Birdman	1,347 Amsterdam Av.	21	9
VON DAHLEN, Albrich	62 Morton St.	76	11
WALSH, Catharine	24 Rose St.	48	9
WESSON, Maria N.	21½ King St.	23	10
WERNER, Carl	409 E. 19th St.	2	10
WEBBER, August	412 W. 36th St.	35	10
WARSHANSKY, Rosie	Bellevue Hospital	42	10

Brooklyn.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ANDERSON, Alice M.	904 Madison	1	8
BROUGHTON, Sarah	776 Everg'n Av.	35	9
BENHAM, John	143 Powers St.	86	7
BRESLIN, John	124 Raymond St.	3	10
COOLEY, Annie A.	Kings Co. Hosp.	34	9
DONNELLY, Andrew J.	26 Lafayette	47	9
DUSCHINSKY, Arthur	102 Melrose	1	9
DILLON, John	98 Atlantic Av.	2	10
EDWARDS, Richard	48 Franklin Av.	34	10
FIELD, Aaron	135 Willow St.	67	9
FRIEDEL, Sadie	55 Seigel St.	1	10
FINAZZO, Catherine	192 Bridge St.	1	10
FLOOD, Frank E.	123 54th St.	1	9
GEBERT, Ulrich	105 N. 1st St.	51	..
GARONE, Teresa	24 Hopkins St.	54	9
GALLIC, William	532 Macon St.	39	9
HILL, Ada L.	766 Macon St.	1	9
HARDY, Annie S.	124 Cambridge Pl.	28	9
HOWELL, Eliza	95 Hope St.	57	9
KENNEY, Thomas	570 Sackett St.	50	9
KEMPNER, Bernard	955 Grand St.	1	10
LEISER, Wm. P.	1,382 Bushwick Av.	8	9
LAIBLE, Paul	68 Miller Av.	69	10
LEYPOLDT, Ludwig	675 Atlantic Av.	70	8
LATORRE, Pauline	145 Union St.	17	10
MAGEE, C. E.	1,297 Atlantic Av.	1	10
MURRAY, Maggie	509 Pacific St.	24	9
MAIER, Elizabeth	52 Floyd St.	56	10
MINER, Isabella	84 Prospect St.	34	9
MacCAULEY, Louisanna	229 Concord	24	10
McVAY, Joseph	396 Hicks St.	22	10
NAUMANN, Augustus C.	197 State	34	9
NOLL, Ida	108 Diamond St.	1	10
NOONAN, Mary A.	120 Harrison St.	42	9
PLASMAN, Charles	595 Gates Av.	57	9
RUSSELL, Samuel J.	833 Jefferson	29	9
SIREY, Leah	Consumptives' Home	31	8
SCHADLER, Sophia	195 Wyckoff St.	5	10
STREUBEL, Agnes	380 Pulaski St.	1	9
SILIVESTRO, Carmine	48 Skillman	1	10
SMITH, Antoinette	382A Quincy St.	81	10
SMITH, Elizabeth C.	109 Newell St.	2	10
TIEL, Anto	207 Hamburg Av.	5	11
ULRICH, Barbara	97 Troutman St.	39	10
WALTER, Maggie	60 N. 8th St.	2	9
WESTHEAD, John	704 De Kalb Av.	40	8
WEIRAUCH, Henry	876 Broadway	12	10
WELDON, Frank	583 Vanderbilt Av.	31	9
WRIGHT, Page	81 Lexington Av.	24	10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Roebuck's Wire Window Screens, screen doors, and window guards, go to ROEBUCK. 172 Fulton St.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

HOLMES & CO
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Receive accounts and deposits of firms, individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c.
Branch Office: Hoffman House.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.
H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First and Second Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Stock of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Second Income Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of the
SEASIDE & BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated March 25th, 1897, notice is hereby given that the time for the deposit of the above-named Securities under the Plan and Agreement is limited to and including MAY 1, 1897, after which date no deposits will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by the Committee.

Bondholders may assent to the Plan by signing the Agreement.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

New York, April 9, 1897.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
Metropolitan West-Side Elevated Railroad Company (of Chicago.)

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated January 30, 1897, holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 53 State Street, Boston, or the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Ills., under an agreement dated January 30, 1897.

Dated New York, March 24, 1897.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

Wheeling and Lake Erie R'way
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF 1926.

In view of the default in payment of the coupon due 1st inst., we, as owners of and representing a large amount of the bonds, beg that other holders will communicate with us for the protection of all interested.

We have already the co-operation of owners of bonds in excess of $1,350,000.

Maitland, Coppell & Co.,
24 EXCHANGE PLACE.

NOTICE.

The City of Austin, Texas, desires to purchase for the Sinking Fund Twenty Thousand Dollars of its Outstanding Bonds. Bids for same will be opened at twelve o'clock, Monday April 19th, 1897.

All bids to be addressed to
LEWIS HANCOCK, Mayor,
Austin, Texas.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Wall Street at the beginning of this week is disposed to give closer attention to European war news than to anything else. If actual hostilities are to take place, reflex influences will be felt in Wall Street. But what our market will follow closest will be the course of British consol prices rather than the tenor of dispatches from Athens or Constantinople. One sign is regarded as much surer than the other—for over and over again lately we have had cable reports far from authentic, and quite open to the suspicion that foreign speculative schemes were at their back.

***

Outside of authentic foreign war news the stock market's course is likely to be affected by local influences of comparatively passing consequence. Some of these influences, not overshadowed by greater ones, are of importance—more especially those that reflect trade conditions.

***

Congress stays a bugaboo. There is a growing belief that we shall not have a completed tariff bill for months to come. Some industrial and commercial interests, in close touch with Wall Street, are acutely affected by some of the Dingley bill's proposals. The Leather Trust, with over $100,000,000 of stock listed on the Stock Exchange, is unhappy over the hide-tax plan. Anthracite interests see danger in the coal tariff schedules, challenging Canadian retaliation. Neither the leather trade nor the coal trade is in a position to invite much new bad fortune.

***

Two important railway traffic meetings are to be held this week—neither of which is yet publicly announced—one here regarding Eastern affairs, to-morrow, and one at Chicago, on Wednesday, involving some Western plans. Both may prove notable.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Sug. Refs.	2⅞	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Brook. Un. Gas	7	U. S. Rubber	2
Canadian Pacific	3½	U. S. Rubber pf	1⅜
Chicago Gas	4¼	Western Union	1½
Consol. Gas	5		

Stocks Declined.

At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	N. J. Central	1⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	P. & R., all in. pd.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Read. 1st pf	1
Del., Lack. & W.	1	Read. 2d pf	1
Minn. Iron	8	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅜

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1¾	Nor. & W., N. R. 1st	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s	1	St. P. gen. 4s, S. A.	1
Brooklyn Un. Gas 1st	1⅜	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Cent. Ga. 2d inc.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1½
L. E. & West. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	Nor. & West. con.	1¼
At., Col. & P. 1st	1½	Ohio & Miss. 2d	1½
Cleve. & Can. 1st, t.r.	2	St. P. & Omaha con.	1
Col. Mid. con. 4s, t.r.	2	Union El. 1st	1¼
Iowa Central 1st	1	Wabash 1st	1
Leh. & W. B., con.as.	1	Wis. C. 1st, R. R.	2½
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1		

***

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Last April 11, '96.
Adams Express	148½	148½	148½	..
American Cotton Oil	11	10¼	10⅞	14¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	60
Am. Spirits Mfg	13	12¼	12⅞	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	32¼	32	32	..
Am. Sugar Refineries	115	109⅝	114	119⅝
Am. Sugar Refineries pf	102⅞	102¼	102⅞	101⅝
American Tobacco	75	72¾	74⅞	84
American Tobacco pf	106	106	106	100
Ann Arbor pf	25½	22⅛	22⅛	25½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	20⅜	19½	19½	23⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
Baltimore & Ohio	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	18½
Bay State Gas	9⅝	9¼	9½	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	106½	99½	105	..
Canada Southern	48½	46½	47⅝	49⅛
Canadian Pacific	51	48½	51	55½
Central Pacific	8¼	8	8	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	16
Chi., Bur. & Qy	72⅞	70½	71⅛	78⅛
Chicago Gas	83⅞	77⅝	82⅞	68⅝
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	73⅝	72½	72⅝	75⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	132½	132¼	132½	125⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	105¼	104	104⅛	103⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac	63⅝	62	62⅝	70⅞
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	30⅛	29¼	29⅜	34½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	17⅝	18	29
Col., H. V. & Tol	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	16
Consolidated Gas Co	161½	156	161	153
Delaware & Hudson	104⅜	101½	103¼	127
Del., Lack. & West	152½	149⅞	152	159⅞
Denver & Rio Grande pf	39½	39	39⅛	47½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	..
Erie	13	12⅝	13	14⅝
Erie 1st pf	29½	29½	29½	38
Erie. Tel. & Tel	64	64	64	58¼
General Electric	32	31¼	31¼	38⅝
Great Northern pf	120½	120½	120½	110
Green Bay & W.	4	4	4	..
Illinois Central	93	92½	93	95½
Illinois Steel Company	33½	31⅞	33¼	69¾
Iowa Central	6½	6½	6½	9¼
Lake Erie & Western	14	13⅞	13⅞	17¼
Lake Shore	165½	165	165½	147⅝
Louisville & Nashville	46⅝	45⅛	45¼	49⅜
Manhattan Con	85⅝	83¼	84½	110⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	18	18	18	..
Minnesota Iron	41	41	41	..
Miss., Kan. & Texas	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	..
Miss., Kan. & Texas pf	27⅝	27	27⅛	26⅞
Missouri Pacific	16⅛	15	15¼	24⅛
National Lead Co	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	24⅛
National Lead Co. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	87¼
National Linseed Oil	12	12	12	19
New Jersey Central	80⅜	76¼	77½	105⅞
New York Central	101	99⅝	100¼	96⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	29½	29	29½	35
N. Y., S. & W	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	8⅝
N. Y., S. & W. pf	23	22¾	22¾	22½
North American	4¼	4	4	5⅛
Northern Pacific	13¼	12⅝	13	..
Northern Pacific pf	36⅞	35½	36⅛	..
Ontario Mining	8½	8½	8½	..
Ontario & Western	13⅝	13¼	13¼	14¼
Oregon R. & N. pf	40	39	40	..
Oregon S. L., when is.	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
Pacific Mail	27⅞	26⅝	27⅜	26¾
P. & R., all in. pd	21⅜	19⅝	19⅝	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
Reading 1st pf	42⅜	41	41	..
Reading 2d pf	26¼	24⅞	25	..
St. L. & S. F.	4½	4⅜	4½	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	38¼	37½	38	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	13⅝	13	13¼	..
St. Louis Southwestern	3	3	3	4⅞
St. L. Southwestern pf	6¼	6	6¼	10⅞
St. Paul & Omaha	59¾	58¼	58⅞	38½
Southern Pacific	15	14⅜	14½	19⅝
Southern Railway	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	9
Southern Railway pf	26½	25⅜	26	29½
Standard R. & T.	7	6½	6⅝	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	25⅜	24	24⅛	31
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅞
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	6	6	6	..
Union Pacific	6	5¼	5⅜	8½
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	3⅜
United States Express	40	40	40	44
United States Leather	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	9¼
United States Leather pf	56	53⅞	55	61½
United States Rubber	16½	15	15	..
United States Rubber pf	65½	63¼	64¼	85
Wabash	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	7
Wabash pf	13	12½	12½	18¼
Western Union Telegraph	82¼	79½	81½	83½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1	1	1	9¾
Wisconsin Central pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½@2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £945,923 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 52.65, became 52.31 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,700,000f. gold and 3,200,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10c discount @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c. premium; telegraphic, 25c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; banks, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 11.—The money market is unusually easy, the result of the release of £6,000,000 in the form of dividends. This has compelled the Bank of England to reduce the rates, and, although the rates in the open market show only a slight decrease, a further reduction at an early date is fully expected. The only change which is firmer in the market lies in the direction of gold exports, but it is doubtful if the Continental demand will be strong enough to take bars from the bank.

There was some improvement on the Stock Exchange at the beginning of last week in consequence of the impression that the Eastern trouble would be tided over. But this was followed by a relapse on Friday after receipt of the unfavorable news from the Turco-Greek frontier. From this relapse there was a partial recovery on Saturday. The tendency of the market, apart from the fluctuations due to the news from the East, has certainly been favorable since the bank reduced its rate. A large amount of money is now finding its way into the Stock Exchange. Home funds and railways in particular have profited by this, and are showing in general substantial advances. Foreign securities also have moved upward, except Greeks and Turks, which still continue depressed. Americans closed weak, except New York Central. The market for them is very unsettled, and entirely dependent upon Wall Street advices.

Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis and the trunk lines have both recovered, the former showing a rise of 1⅛. Argentine stocks are in good favor, and have improved from 1 to 2 per cent.

The mining market is very much unsettled, especially in South African securities, which show a very general decrease in values.

NOT A SLEEPING RESOLUTION.

State Senator Gibson on the Proposed Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Investigation in Pennsylvania.

A Wall Street financial news agency having stated in a dispatch dated Harrisburg that the investigation proposed in the Pennsylvania Senate into the affairs of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company was "sleeping" in a committee and not likely again to be heard of, an indignant protest is made by Senator Perry A. Gibson of Erie, who writes from Harrisburg to THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

"The status of the resolution introduced by me is that it is under consideration by the Pennsylvania Senate Committee on Corporations. That committee, I expect, will report it favorably not later than Tuesday, and, thus put upon its passage, it will be promptly adopted.

"Representatives of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company have been trying to exert influences to head off the investigation proposed. Their efforts have been futile. There will be an investigation, and it will be thorough. Acting in good faith, I do not want to be misunderstood, and I do not propose to be misrepresented. The suggestion that the resolution is 'sleeping' is slanderous. Events close at hand will amply dispose of that insinuation." Senator Gibson, continuing, says:

"Good reasons demand the investigation proposed. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company is a Pennsylvania corporation, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. It is said to own large and valuable anthracite properties, all in this Commonwealth. These properties are actively operated now, and have been for years, by a foreign corporation. During 1890 the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company had net earnings above all fixed charges and operating expenses of $827,000. In 1891 the net receipts, above all fixed charges and operating expenses, increased to $1,115,000. In 1893 still further increases were shown, the net receipts of that year above all fixed charges and operating expenses rising to $1,435,630.

"These evidences of continually increasing net earnings were, however, given after 1893 the sudden sequel of an official refusal to let the public know anything further whatever. And in Poor's Manual—which in every financial quarter is recognized as an authority, practically an official register of corporation statements—no Lehigh and Wilkesbarre statement has been given since 1893. In the volume issued at the end of 1894, the volume for 1895, and the last volume made up to the end of 1896 there has appeared, instead of any official figures since 1893, the remarkable statement that all information following 1893 'has been refused.'"

This sudden importation of mystery into this Pennsylvania corporation's financial affairs has provoked amazement. For the purposes of taxation, Pennsylvania corporations are required to make sworn statements to the Auditor General of this Commonwealth. Such statements are not for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, but for the tax year ended in November. Since 1893 even these tax statements have not been accessible to the public. There has recently, however, been a disclosure through THE NEW YORK TIMES of what this tax statement shows for the year ending in November, 1896. And that showing is that the officers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company swear that for the last tax year the operations of the property resulted in a deficit of more than a million dollars.

A majority of the capital stock of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company is held and owned by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Through this ownership the President of the Jersey Central is President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre. Other Jersey Central officers join in administering the affairs of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. Executive officers of this Pennsylvania company are established in the official headquarters of the Jersey Central Railroad in New York. Even in minute particulars this Pennsylvania corporation (holding and operating 14,000 acres of Pennsylvania coal lands) is made absolutely the creature of a foreign corporation.

Millions of debt have been piled up against the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre. Its indebtedness at the end of 1896 is more than $29,400,000, and of this aggregate every penny beyond about $562,000 is held outside the State of Pennsylvania.

Outside of the vast debt which is funded there is included in the total of $29,400,000 a floating indebtedness of over $7,000,000 in addition to more than $5,400,000 of past due mortgage bond coupons held by the Jersey Central. The sworn statements of the company's loan accounts for 1896 show that interest charges of enormous amount are omitted from its official schedule of liabilities, while more than $3,400,000 of notes have been issued by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre managers due on demand.

Dividends are not paid by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre. Its officers, being also officers of the Jersey Central, officially set up that the capital stock has practically no market value. For purposes of taxation they quote a nominal value of $6.75 per share. On this basis the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre practically escapes taxation in Pennsylvania, where all its possessions are, for not only is the capital stock chiefly now held without the State, but $28,800,000 out of the $29,400,000 is held and owned by non-residents of Pennsylvania.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre's value to the Jersey Central can be estimated only by the fact that Jersey Central earnings from anthracite coal average more than $5,000,000 per year, and, virtually, that $5,000,000 comes solely from the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, a Pennsylvania property, which the profiting Jersey Central claims is unable to meet its legitimate tax responsibilities to the State of Pennsylvania, where it enjoys charter privileges and where its property is situated and protected.

Great debts piling up, some of them to the extent of millions, represented by outstanding demand notes, make the status of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company perilous.

A great Pennsylvania property owning and operating one of the largest and most magnificent coal estates in Pennsylvania seems to have been degraded into the merest cat's paw for a rapacious foreign corporation of Wall Street, which vauntingly notifies the State of Pennsylvania that it can take $5,000,000 worth of coal annually out of the State and mock at us for our idea that foreign manipulators ought to bear any of the burdens of taxation or meet any of the responsibilities which every home corporation must meet, and is heartily willing to meet.

No Pennsylvania corporation should be permitted to be so prostituted to the shameless, money-grabbing games of Wall Street. The coal lands of Pennsylvania and the men of Pennsylvania who work them alike demand protection from the stock jobbers of Wall Street.

While the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company is dragged down, and its entire capitalization "for purposes of taxation" is worth only a single million, the Jersey Central Railroad, its foreign beneficiary, struts in Wall Street boasting of prosperity. It distributes dividends, and its officers claim that its profits come from the $5,000,000 a year that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company is worth to it.

Is this Pennsylvania corporation to be looted continually that the stock jobbers of Wall Street, displaying utter contempt for our State, can fatten on Pennsylvania's land, whose value every year they are lessening?

FIGURES FOR THREE APRILS.

Wall Street always much enjoys the fad of making quotation comparisons.

Just now it is easy to hear in every bear quarter suggestions of how very similar are stock market conditions to those preceding the panic that broke out in the Spring of 1893—suggestions with lunatic marks on them.

In conspicuous bull quarters it is equally easy to hear that we are entitled to a rising market, "because" quotations are so tremendously down from where they ruled this time last year—these theorizings being, of course, correspondingly foolish.

Some other "reasons" than these that either bear or bull advances must be found for current stock market prognostications.

Interest, however, appears in a study of the comparative showing referred to, and following are conspicuous stocks, grouped as Wall Street classifies them, with the closing price of last Saturday put beside the figures at the end of the corresponding weeks of last year and of 1893:

***

Here is the exhibit for the leading Granger stocks:

	April, 1893.	April, 1896.	Present Price.
Burlington	96¾	78	71⅛
Northwest	114⅝	102¾	104½
Rock Island	85⅝	70⅞	62¾
St. Paul	78⅜	75¼	72⅝

All are now lower—an average of 16 points—than in 1893. Excepting Northwest, there is an average decline of 6 points, compared with a year ago.

***

This is the showing of the important Vanderbilt stocks:

	April, 1893.	April, 1896.	Present Price.
Canada Southern	57	49¼	47⅝
Lake Shore	133⅞	147	165½
New York Central	109	96⅛	100¼
Omaha	53⅝	38⅛	58⅞

Canada Southern and New York Central are down about 9 points apiece from 1893, while Lake Shore and Omaha are up, the latter 5 points and the former over 30. Canada Southern is between 1 and 2 points under where it was a year ago, while the others are all substantially higher, two of them about 20 points each.

***

Gould stocks make the following comparisons:

	April, 1893.	April, 1896.	Present Price.
Manhattan	165	110½	84½
Missouri Pacific	53⅝	24⅝	15¼
Western Union	95¼	83⅝	81½

Western Union is 14 points below 1893, but only triflingly under last April. Manhattan is about half its price at this date in 1893, its decline being over 80 points. It is 26 points under where it was at the same time last year. Missouri Pacific in April, 1893, was practically four times its present price, and a year ago it was worth half as much again as it is now.

***

Here are the anthracite coal stocks:

	April, 1893.	April, 1896.	Present Price.
Del. & Hudson	129¾	127	103¼
Jersey Central	121½	105⅞	77½
Lackawanna	145½	159⅞	152

***

Following is the showing in the conspicuous parts of the industrial list:

	April, 1893.	April, 1896.	Present Price.
Chicago Gas	91¾	68⅛	82⅞
General Electric	107¼	37¾	31¾
Lead	40¼	24½	23½
Lead pf	85½	88	91¼
Leather pf	..	61⅜	55
Rubber pf	95	85	64½
Sugar	104⅞	118¾	114

***

And each of these exhibits is in some ways entertaining—but, really, why is Wall Street forever prating about what comparative figures at corresponding dates "prove"—what do these collated quotations "prove"—do they "prove" anything, however slight, even? But suppose they don't. Wall Street is interested in such exhibits, just the same as if every one of them was loaded down with immediate and controlling significance. And Wall Street can be counted on to stick to its fad.

AS TO RAILWAY AUDITS.

Thomas L. Greene, Auditor of the Manhattan Trust Company of this city, contributes to The London Statist a discussion of "English Audits of the American Accounts." He says:

"A wish on the part of British shareholders for an audit of the accounts of American railways has always existed; latterly, however, it has assumed the proportions of a demand. Many American companies have yielded or are yielding to such requests, while other prominent corporations are opposed to such proceedings."

Mr. Greene continues:

"American Boards of Directors or the American managers keep before themselves certain axioms: To earn all the money possible; to spend as little as they can in times of stress, and as much as they dare to in times of relative plenty; to keep their traffic, and to increase it; in accordance with their view of the contingencies of the future of the property, to prepare for that future, and to keep a stout heart. Under such principles the policy of the company may be changed from month to month, even to meet any emergency which may arise.

"The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul closed its fiscal year last June with a surplus of several million dollars. Should that surplus have been divided among the stockholders? As a matter of English accounting the case was clear—the money belonged to the proprietors. But the Directors wisely concluded that the payment of such surplus in an increased dividend was not a matter of accounting, but of sound judgment. What conclusion would a chartered accountant have come to if set to audit the accounts of that company? And if his conclusion favored such a dividend, what would his opinion be worth opposed, as it would have been, to the views of officers and Directors thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances?

"An example of the opposite kind is furnished by the Wabash Railroad. Two years ago that company borrowed the money to pay interest on the second mortgage bonds; last year it earned enough to pay off that loan; but though a company with limited resources and credit, and though the business future was uncertain, a declared dividend on Debenture "A" bonds was paid and the bills payable extended. As a matter of technical accounting the profit, of course, belonged to the year in which it was earned; as a matter of business judgment, under the conditions of that particular corporation, it was an error to so treat it. This action of the Wabash Directors was, naturally enough, acquiesced in by the auditors.

"To take an illustration of another sort: The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, a company of large resources, announced in its report a couple of years ago that it had deliberately postponed repairs to its equipment to the extent of a million dollars, while continuing dividends. Would an English firm of accountants have agreed to those accounts or not?

"Perhaps the best example can be found in the history of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. In previous years the management, in response to the demand of English holders of the stock, put into the capitalization account or into the accounts of the assets of the company every item which by a strict application of the betterment rule, or by the plan of treating subsidiary companies as separate enterprises, could be so considered. The old management, by issuing stock to represent such outlays, and afterward by paying dividends under such accounting, brought the credit of the company to a low level. Since 1894 the opposite policy has been pursued by the new management, the outlays of money necessary to bring the property up to a fair correspondence between the volume and kind of traffic and the condition of the plant as a going concern, and the losses on branch roads, being charged against income or profit and loss. In time such a policy will bring the credit of the Louisville and Nashville to a point as high as that of any American railway."

SOME DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Following is the view of The London Statist, (just received here:)

There can be no doubt, of course, that the plan for reducing the fixed charges of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad will be carried through, but it is probable that it will take more time than seemed likely when it was first drafted. Then there were strong hopes that President McKinley's influence would carry the arbitration treaty through the Senate, and that his good sense would moderate the extreme protectionists, while nobody could foresee that Greece would set the great powers at defiance. Therefore there seemed reasonable grounds for thinking that the plan could be carried through in a comparatively short time. Now people are discouraged on both sides of the Atlantic. In America the action of the Senate and the prohibitiveness of the tariff are weighing upon business. In Europe nobody can foresee from day to day whether we are to have war or peace. It is quite possible, therefore, that a large number of people may be unwilling to commit themselves for some time, at all events, to any decision in the matter. They may say that under the scheme they are sure of the full interest upon their bonds; but even if they reject the scheme they are sure of that much. In the meanwhile they do not know what may happen, and some of them may think that the wisest plan is to postpone action as long as they can. At all events, the time is not very favorable for any arrangement of the kind, though the arrangement is certain to be carried through.

MR. YERKES AND A MAYOR.

Tuesday's election is regarded as having particular bearing upon the local gas situation. The friends of the present administration—that is, those who directed the canvass of the Mayor-elect—are all interested in the Ogden Gas Company. While this doesn't mean that the old companies are to be harassed, it does mean that the Ogden Company will have no obstacles thrown in its way in the matter of extending its business. It may possibly mean that some way will be found of eliminating the fierceness of the fight which the old companies are making on the Ogden Company.

The attitude of the new administration toward street railroads is also of moment. While the City Railway has large interests, the discussion in La Salle Street all turns on the prospective treatment of the North and West Chicago Companies. There is no antagonism, it is understood, between the incoming Mayor and Mr. Yerkes. Indeed, it is said that the street railway vote rather gravitated toward Mr. Harrison.—Chicago Times-Herald.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61⅞@62½.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61⅞c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 48⅝c.

Bar silver in London, 28 7-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,153,265, and the exports for the same period $1,075,156. The net imports, therefore, have been $78,109. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $3,839,831, against net exports in 1895, $17,228,759; in 1894, $8,528,616, and in 1893, $36,746,904.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in reserve of $1,496,525. The banks now hold $46,170,050 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $220,100, a decrease in specie of $119,900, a decrease in legal tender of $2,204,100, a decrease in deposits of $3,309,900, and a decrease in circulation of $112,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Apl. 10, '97.	Apl. 3, '97.	Apl. 11, '96.
Loans	$502,512,600	$502,782,700	$465,612,400
Specie	85,868,400	85,988,300	58,835,000
Legal tenders	101,780,800	103,984,900	79,884,100
Net deposits	565,916,600	569,226,500	483,151,400
Circulation	15,589,200	15,701,800	14,341,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above legal requirements:

	Apl 10, '97.	Apl. 3, '97.	Apl. 11, '96.
Specie	$85,868,400	$85,988,300	$58,835,000
Legal tenders	101,780,800	103,984,900	79,884,100
Total reserve	$187,649,200	$189,973,200	$138,719,100
Reserve required ag'st deposits	142,278,475	142,306,625	120,787,850
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$45,370,725	$47,666,575	$17,931,250

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$45,370,725	1892	$15,859,200
1896	17,931,250	1891	5,612,950
1895	14,922,775	1890	452,400
1894	80,831,000	1889	6,065,550
1893	9,212,950	1888	10,870,425

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
April 8, 1897	£38,396,532	......
April 9, 1896	46,878,156	......
Bank of France.		
April 8, 1897	76,668,980	£48,945,660
April 9, 1896	77,220,560	49,792,014
Bank of Germany.		
April 8, 1897	28,412,034	14,636,516
April 9, 1896	29,058,200	14,487,800
Austria-Hungary.		
April 8, 1897	31,185,000	12,619,000
April 9, 1896	26,270,000	12,751,000
Spain.		
April 8, 1897	8,528,000	10,800,000
April 9, 1896	8,004,000	10,380,000
Netherlands.		
April 8, 1897	2,632,000	6,821,000
April 9, 1896	2,623,000	6,921,000
Belgium.		
April 8, 1897	2,898,000	1,449,000
April 9, 1896	2,657,333	1,328,667
Total for the week	£188,720,546	£95,271,176
Total preceding week	191,930,626	96,792,886
Corresponding week last year	193,411,249	95,660,481

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$12,774,523
Corresponding week 1896	9,218,755
Since Jan. 1, 1897	137,511,585
Corresponding period 1896	139,599,159

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,920,532
Corresponding week 1896	6,721,132
Since Jan. 1, 1897	99,868,669
Corresponding period 1896	98,869,436

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$54,014
Corresponding week 1896	612,995
Since Jan. 1, 1897	1,636,554
Corresponding period 1896	18,656,856

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$478,731
Corresponding week 1896	2,665,668
Since Jan. 1, 1897	13,810,488
Corresponding period 1896	29,115,011

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending April 10	$501,673,302
Balances week ending April 10	30,631,699
Exchanges week ending April 3	568,338,134
Balances week ending April 3	38,068,742
Exchanges week ending March 27	506,924,772
Balances week ending March 27	26,525,197
Exchanges week ending March 20	556,855,124
Balances week ending March 20	32,658,638
Exchanges week ending March 13	495,464,430
Balances week ending March 13	28,634,866
Exchanges week ending March 6	577,757,393
Balances week ending March 6	36,275,651

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, April 11.—The past week was a poor one, the amount of business being unusually small. The prices for yarns are dwindling constantly. And this also is the case as to the profits on cloth. It is simply a choice between the loss of stopping manufacture and the loss in carrying it on. Such sales as there have been are being spread about evenly over China, Japan, South America, and Egypt, with a fair fraction for the home trade.

Reports from Rouen show that the French market is doing a good business, with hardening prices. Among the German manufacturers there has been virtually no change for some time.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Lieber Publishing Company of New York City, to publish books and periodicals; capital stock, $3,000. Directors—Louis Solomon, Florence Herzberg, and B. Franklin Lieber, all of New York City.

Juem Construction Company of New York City; capital stock, $35,000. Directors—Howard Hasbrouck, William C. White, and Robert W. Thompson, Jr., all of New York City.

The Waldorf-Astoria Cigar Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—T. M. Hilliard, H. S. Rothschild, and W. E. Craig, all of New York City.

FINANCIAL.

DRAWING NO. 6.

Mexican National Railroad Co.
Six per cent. Forty Years
First Mortgage Bonds.
(PRIOR LIEN BONDS.)

Issue of $12,500,000.

Trustees:
Messrs. HUGH MACKAY MATHESON and WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 116 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $116,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. Charles Joseph Watts, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS:

118	1576	3515	5516	7792	10516
145	1586	3675	5581	7832	10650
218	1621	3677	5729	7857	10677
227	1714	3758	6088	7858	10934
245	1781	3890	6235	7957	10963
254	1783	4133	6270	8313	11107
275	1926	4187	6279	8463	11260
313	2151	4192	6283	8480	11421
354	2246	4454	6328	8604	11445
422	2289	4461	6395	8617	11911
605	2449	4510	6475	8672	11941
726	2465	4639	6490	8795	11987
815	2576	4652	6581	8932	12057
826	3147	4697	6842	9016	12138
915	3217	4932	7085	9676	12278
957	3230	5094	7183	9677	12342
1026	3255	5103	7348	9772	
1218	3295	5126	7448	10115	
1368	3350	5396	7590	10263	
1449	3408	5468	7659	10503	

H. M. MATHESON,
WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustees for the Bondholders,
LONDON, 22d March, 1897.
Present:
CHARLES JOSEPH WATTS,
Notary Public,
Of the firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., at a rate to be hereafter announced.

BONDS Nos. 91, 73, and 12386, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 21ST MARCH, 1896, HAVE NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

DIVIDENDS.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co.,
Detroit, Mich., April 5, 1897.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this company, being interest for six months ending March 31, 1897, on the 15th inst., at the Central Trust Co. of New York. Transfer books will close 10th inst. and reopen April 16, 1897. Blank orders may be procured from the Trust Company.
JAMES McMILLAN, F. E. DRIGGS, } Trustees.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street,
NEW YORK, April 5th, 1897.

A dividend of One Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable May 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from three P. M. of Thursday, April 15th, till the morning of Tuesday, April 20th.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, March 30, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable April 15, 1897.

Transfer books will be closed from April 5th to 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and also for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the Stockholders to the perfecting and taking by this Company of leases of the railroads of the Swan Creek Railway Company, the Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, and the Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railway Company, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday in May, 1897, (being the fifth day of the month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls for election of Directors will be opened at 10 A. M. and closed at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
DETROIT, Mich., April 5th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 6th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Office of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company,
March 27th, 1897.

The annual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 129 Broadway, Room 6, New York City, on MONDAY, April 12th, 1897. The polls will remain open from 11 A. M. until 12 noon.
DUNCAN B. CANNON, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

An election for six Trustees of the Fourth Class, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, 14th of April, 1897, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, April 1, 1897.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 12, 1897. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 3 until April 12, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Indemnity Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) and a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as the Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.

Dated New York, March 29th, 1897.

Augustus N. Hand, William H. Thi[illegible]ener, Albert S. Williams, Hugh T. Wreaks, Fred R. Röhl, John S. Fiske, Frank L. Ryan, Joseph F. Darling, Charles P. Blaney, Henry R. Steele, Herman F. Stone, Arthur Johns, Edw. Schmidt, Harry D. Kittinger.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS F. CALLAHAN and JAMES H. GARTLAN, composing the co-partnership of CALLAHAN AND GARTLAN, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court for the City and County of New York, at the Chambers thereof, Part I., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Austin Finegan, assignee of above-named Thomas F. Callahan and James H. Gartlan, composing the co-partnership of Callahan and Gartlan, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [Seal.] hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Miles Beach, Judge of the said Supreme Court, this 26th day of March, 1897.
HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
STICKNEY, SPENCER AND ORDWAY, Att'ys for Assignee, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y. mh29-1aw6wM&my3

FINANCIAL.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage deed of trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 99 bonds of $100 each, 19 bonds of $500 each, 338 bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, being all of the bonds outstanding of said issue, were this day, in our presence, fairly, and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. These bonds will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of June next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

99 BONDS AT $100.

67	202	325	599	819	1111	1390	1684	1841	2080
82	211	378	601	875	1116	1411	1689	1873	2089
91	218	453	602	910	1131	1473	1718	1874	2091
93	236	455	618	943	1172	1481	1732	1891	2111
129	251	520	632	992	1219	1498	1739	1921	2112
135	254	538	633	1005	1237	1547	1741	1966	2116
138	266	542	646	1018	1318	1571	1742	1999	2128
169	306	548	651	1054	1330	1615	1746	2015	2178
170	308	574	700	1068	1359	1631	1762	2021	2184
177	309	590	810	1104	1362	1665	1839	2066	....

19 BONDS AT $500.

64	94	120	152	184	233	348	358	381	397
75	117	149	164	186	298	353	376	382	....

338 BONDS AT $1,000.

20	1017	1984	2851	3652	4308	5001	5700	6323	6878
92	1092	1992	2866	3671	4328	5006	5733	6351	6883
123	1129	1994	2923	3706	4339	5031	5743	6359	6887
126	1223	2006	2938	3717	4366	5058	5750	6365	6892
127	1231	2009	2957	3737	4398	5095	5781	6399	6897
132	1331	2036	2959	3771	4399	5133	5807	6424	6923
136	1333	2068	2979	3793	4415	5229	5815	6437	6973
138	1350	2075	3014	3821	4417	5236	5817	6443	6988
167	1371	2115	3043	3833	4437	5304	5853	6490	6999
209	1406	2120	3048	3852	4453	5324	5867	6496	7013
229	1432	2153	3055	3934	4464	5366	5884	6499	7044
273	1482	2166	3059	3948	4468	5383	5921	6505	7048
289	1497	2196	3068	3974	4551	5401	5971	6506	7210
309	1499	2208	3071	3982	4552	5426	5990	6518	7265
311	1519	2218	3073	3985	4556	5433	5993	6535	7276
361	1531	2260	3107	3987	4561	5454	6021	6538	7360
408	1553	2348	3112	4000	4578	5460	6025	6544	7362
428	1567	2364	3130	4015	4588	5478	6034	6547	7385
435	1594	2375	3272	4023	4609	5493	6054	6563	7390
436	1637	2426	3300	4034	4648	5494	6092	6569	7409
437	1648	2449	3303	4048	4676	5500	6108	6586	7410
459	1663	2528	3306	4115	4716	5503	6147	6588	7414
498	1666	2531	3326	4129	4724	5513	6153	6597	7415
513	1707	2550	3343	4149	4743	5544	6169	6606	7416
535	1713	2556	3388	4166	4779	5556	6177	6636	7449
554	1741	2650	3453	4178	4781	5557	6180	6657	7473
577	1781	2655	3471	4179	4790	5570	6206	6703	7474
667	1849	2670	3475	4200	4807	5571	6259	6710	7517
784	1900	2708	3495	4241	4829	5580	6266	6715	7527
812	1905	2754	3525	4255	4861	5608	6272	6742	7528
830	1939	2772	3533	4260	4867	5618	6292	6835	7530
905	1947	2774	3545	4268	4870	5626	6293	6859	7542
956	1958	2780	3609	4281	4955	5676	6294	6876	7555
970	1978	2807	3614	4294	4970	5683	6311	....	....

DRAWING NO. 20.
New York, March 11, 1897.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.

NOTE.—Bonds of the following numbers and denominations drawn for redemption under previous calls are still outstanding, viz.:

7th call, payable July 1, 1887, No. 6262, at $1,000
8th call, payable July 1, 1888, No. 5407, at 1,000
13th call, payable July 1, 1892, No. 2451, at 1,000
18th call, payable Nov. 1, 1895, No. 2626, at 1,000
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 415, at 1,000
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 2245, at 1,000
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 1907, at 100
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 1932, at 100

Also the following coupons outstanding from called bonds:

Coupon No. 14, due July 1, 1886, from Bond No. 3265 ....$35.00
Coupon No. 21, due Jany. 1, 1890, from Bond No. 6353 .... 35.00
Coupon No. 23, due Jany. 1, 1891, from Bond No. 116 .... 3.50
Coupon No. 28, due July 1, 1893, from Bond No. 1380 .... 3.50
Coupon No. 28, due July 1, 1893, from Bond No. 1252 .... 3.50
Coupon No. 28, due July 1, 1893, from Bond No. 6560 .... 35.00
Coupon No. 29, due Jany. 1, 1894, from Bond No. 1838 .... 3.50

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY
Improvement Mortgage Bonds, Due Oct. 1, 1897.

Office of Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1897.

This Company has made an arrangement with Messrs. Drexel & Co. to extend the Improvement Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, maturing Oct. 1 next, for a period of fifty years from April 1st, 1897, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of October and April in each year, at the office of the said Railway Company, in the City of Philadelphia, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any taxes imposed by the United States or the State of Pennsylvania, under present or future laws. The lien of the mortgage now securing said bonds to continue unimpaired, and the Reading Company (the owner of the capital stock of said Railway Company) also to become responsible for the payment of the principal and interest of the said bonds.

The right to extend, as above, has been reserved to such of the present holders as shall deposit their bonds for that purpose with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, on or before April 15th, 1897.

The coupon due April 1st, 1897, (unless previously collected,) will be cashed at time of deposit, and at the same time depositors will be paid $10 in cash on each $1,000 bond, being the difference between interest at the rate of 6% and the rate of 4% for the period from April 1st, 1897, to the present date of maturity of the bond on October 1st, 1897.

Such bonds as may not be extended by the holders or be presented for that purpose by Messrs. Drexel & Co. will be paid at maturity.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY CO.,
By W. A. CHURCH, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, New York, and London,
March 4th, 1897.

Referring to the above notice of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, we are now ready to receive at either of our offices any of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company Improvement Bonds for extension, and to make the cash payment above indicated.

We are also prepared to buy at par and interest at the rate of 6% per annum to October 1st, 1897, less discount at the rate of 3% per annum, any of the bonds the holders of which may prefer to sell rather than to extend.

DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, duly appointed by the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, ancillary receivers of THE E. S. GREELEY & CO., do hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, at the storerooms of the company, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey Street, New York City, on the 19th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the articles of personal property belonging to said company and in the possession of said receivers, consisting of railway and electrical machinery, merchandise, furniture, fixtures, etc.

Dated New York City, April 9, 1897.
EDWIN S. GREELEY and JAMES W. SANDS, Ancillary Receivers of The E. S. Greeley & Co.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are announced for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 76 Convent Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 94.5, three story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,930.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 2,078 Madison Avenue, west side, 16.8 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 16.8 by 75, three story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,184.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, 352 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,812.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 829 Elton Avenue, west side, 35 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 15 by 70, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,595.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, northeast corner of Forty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, 60 by 75.3, three four-story and basement brick and stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $29,567.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, northeast corner of Forty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, 60 by 75.3, three four-story and basement brownstone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $29,567.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Henry Goodkind, the modern dwelling, 51 East Seventy-third Street, 22 by 60, with butler pantry extension, lot 102.2, built by McCafferty & Buckey, to Mrs. S. H. Kaffenburgh and Miss Hummell.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION

THURSDAY, April 22d, 1897,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., NOS. 59 TO 65 LIBERTY STREET, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

By order of New York Improved Real Estate Co.,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

Nos. 44, 46 & 48 Broadway

through to and including

Nos. 45 & 47 New Street,

146 ft. 2 in. South of Exchange Place.

Nos. 44 & 46 Broadway, including Nos. 45 & 47 New St. Plot 39 ft. 3 in. by 175 ft. by 40 ft. 10 in. by 167 ft., 7-story office building, steam heat and elevators.

No. 48 Broadway, 4-story building, 21 ft. 2 in. by 92 ft. by 19 ft. 11 in. by 92 ft.

Maps and further particulars at the offices of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine Street and 1 Madison Avenue. (5648)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1897, at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE,

By order of the Executors of Andrew S. Thorp, deceased,

THE

Choice and Valuable Property

KNOWN AS THE

RACQUET COURT CLUB BUILDING,

NORTHEAST CORNER

6TH AVE. AND 26TH STREET.

For maps and terms apply to Henry R. Hoyt, Esq., Attorney for Executor, 11 William St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, April 20, 1897, at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

PEREMPTORY SALE

68

CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS

ON

Amsterdam or 10th Ave.,

Edgecombe Road,

Park Terrace,

Vernon Place,

AND

Croton Aqueduct.

Fronting and Adjoining

HIGH BRIDGE PARK.

65 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage.

For maps and terms apply to MAN & MAN, Esqs., Attorneys, 56 Wall Street, and at the Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1897, at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale; RICHARD H. MITCHELL, ESQ., REFEREE. 5-story double brick apartment, with lot, on

Amsterdam Avenue,

west side, between 140th and 141st Sts.

For maps, &c., apply to Eugene G. Kremer, Esq., Pltf's Atty., 120 Broadway, or to Mullin & Griffin, Esqs., Attorneys for Receivers of Murray Hill Bank, 58 Pine St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1897, at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court—Partition Sale—Edward Brown, Esq., Referee.

4-story brick tenement, with store and lot, NO. 2 BROOME STREET OR SLIP and NO. 16 EAST STREET, Northwest Corner Broome and East Streets. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897, at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, The 3½-story and basement, high-stoop, Indiana stone-front dwelling, with lot

No. 720 St. Nicholas Avenue,

Near 146th Street.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MAGDALENA KUNTZ, Deceased.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the executor of the estate of Magdalena Kuntz, deceased, will sell at public auction, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 2nd day of April, 1897, at eleven o'clock A. M., all those certain lots, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, in the City of New York, being about 58 feet on Washington Avenue and 120 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. ADOLPH G. HUPFEL, Executor. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Executor, No. 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to the 20th day of April, 1897, at the same place at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New York, April 2nd, 1897. ADOLPH G. HUPFEL, Executor.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AA.—GRANT PARADE. SEE IT FROM YOUR own house. Invite you friends.

HOW?

Buy 233 or 241 West 72d St., between Boulevard and West End Av.

NO. 233, Am. Basement, 21 ft. wide.
NO. 241, Din. Room Ext., 25 ft. wide.

Can be bought this month at exceptionally low prices; examine, and make me an offer.

CHARLES BUEK, Architect and Owner, 109 West 42d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

74 WEST 36TH ST.—A bright, four-story, high-stoop house, with side light; handsomely decorated; exposed plumbing.
THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Apartment and Hotel LIFE COMBINED.

615 Fifth Avenue.

(BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STREETS.)

No other apartment house in New York offers this luxury. An independent fireproof apartment arranged for housekeeping, or Buckingham cuisine at command. Connected by fireproof private bridge to hotel. From every window superb views, revealing New York harbor, Palisades on Hudson, Central Park, Long Island Sound, and a picturesque view of the city. Latest sanitary plumbing, heating, and ventilation. Reasonable rentals. For particulars, apply on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CONSTABLE BUILDING

Fifth Ave., N. E. Cor. 18th St.

This new and magnificent building, covering plot 100x200 feet, can be inspected at any time; perfectly equipped; service unsurpassed.

Stores, Lofts and Offices FOR RENTAL.

This building is most attractive in arrangement and finish; contains all modern improvements, and every floor has perfect light; six rapid-running elevators; four at Fifth Avenue and two at eastern extremity of building, close to Broadway.

For particulars and plans apply to

GEO. R. READ, Agent,

1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d Street, AND 9 PINE ST.

TO LET AT A CUT RATE,

THE FINEST

SUITE OF OFFICES

IN THE MODERN BUILDING

95 BROAD ST.;

steam heat, elevators, and electric lights. Apply to janitor, or to

C. K. BILL,

11 BROADWAY.

TO LET—On south side of 23d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., floors and offices, with first-class elevator service and steam heat, suitable for studios, photographers, manicures, millinery, ladies' tailoring or commercial salesrooms; special terms to desirable tenants. Aply to FRED'K SOUTHACK & CO., 156 5th Av.

A.—A.—A.—LOFTS, 110, 112, and 114 WEST 32D ST., 140 FEET WEST OF BROADWAY. Eight-story fireproof building; passenger and freight elevators; steam heat. Inquire on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

"PICTURESQUE OUT OF TOWN"—HANDsomely Illustrated—Country estates, residences; sale, rent, exchange; 200 towns; mailed on receipt 8c. EDMUND S. MILLS, 503 5th Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor,

Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES, Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; cool; pine forests; sea-bathing; drives; moderate rents; circular. J., 71 E. 87th.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

AT ONCE.—Who wants 1 to 250 acres, Westchester County? Suburban homes; Sound view; 30 minutes out. See Fairview Owners, 121 West 42d St., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

In relation to the acquiring of title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to a public place bounded by Tremont Avenue, Burnside Avenue, Webster Avenue, and Ryer Avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, providing for the raising of part of the expense thereof by assessment, and part out of the fund known as the "fund for street and park openings," in said city.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1897, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 8th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

releasing certain real estate of the "Union Methodist Episcopal Church" in the City of New York from the taxes for the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1897, at 1:45 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 8th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

relating to the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 8th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

empowering the Comptroller of the City of New York to refund a tax heretofore paid by the Little Sisters of the Assumption on the property situated at three hundred and twelve East Fifteenth Street, in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 13th, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 8th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, April 17, 3 PM	Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM
Campania, April 24, noon	Etruria, June 12, 1 PM
Umbria, May 1, 3 PM	Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM	Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM	Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM	Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM	Campania, July 17, 8 AM

EXTRA SAILINGS.

Servia, May 11, 1 PM	Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM	Aurania, June 22, noon

Servia, July 6, 10 AM.

Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC.......................April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu...........May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA.........................May 20, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........May 29, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., April 12
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., Ap. 14
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Friday, April 16
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Monday, April 19
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon	Germanic, May 12, Noon
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon	Teutonic, May 19, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon	Britannic, May 26, Noon
Majestic, May 5, Noon	Majestic, June 2, noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS..........................April 17
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., April 13, 10AM	Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10AM
Spree, Tu., April 20, 10AM	Havel, Tu., May 11, 10AM
Trave, Tu., April 27, 10AM	Saale, Tu., May 18, 10AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Spree, Tu., April 20, 10AM | Aller, Sat., May 15, 10AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse......Thursday, April 22, Noon
Koenigin Luise............Thursday, May 13, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra, April 17, 10 AM	Ems, May 15, 10 AM
Fulda, April 24, 10 AM	Werra, May 22, 10 AM
Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM	Fulda, May 29, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Normannia, Ap. 29, 10AM	Normannia, June 3, 10AM
Columbia, May 13, 7AM	Columbia, June 10, 7AM
F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10AM	A. Victoria, June 17, 7AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Pennsylvania, Ap. 13, 1PM | Patria, April 17, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.

THE **Land OF THE Midnight Sun.**

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZENBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....April 14	ST. PAUL.......May 5
NEW YORK....April 21	ST. LOUIS......May 12
PARIS........April 28	PARIS..........May 19

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia,
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
Friesland, April 14, noon | Westernland, Apl. 28, noon
Kensing'n, Ap. 21, 8:30AM | Southwark, May 5, 7 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, Ap. 17, noon | Anchoria, May 8, noon
Circassia, Ap. 24, noon | Furnessia, May 15, noon
City of Rome......June 5 and July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloucle, Sat., Ap. 17, 10 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., April 24, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM, Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM, Monday, April 19, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M. Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (Through Sleeper,) 3:30 P. M. (Sundays, 2:00 P. M.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.

8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:30 P. M. and 12:15 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—5 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—8 A. M. week days and 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Express, 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, (Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Jan. 25, 1897,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN.

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS, Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.

10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"

arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.

7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.

8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M. 11:50 P. M. (Saturdays only.)

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 136 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—JOSEPH METZ and one, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM V. O'CALLAGHAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, dated the 1st day of April, 1897, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant 124 feet 11 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with St. Nicholas Avenue, twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly, along St. Nicholas Avenue, twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known and designated as No. 708 St. Nicholas Avenue.—Dated New York, April 2nd, 1897. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

JOSEPH M. ALLEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

ap5-2aw3wM&F&ap28

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—JOSEPH METZ and one, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM V. O'CALLAGHAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, dated the 1st day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant one hundred and forty-five (145) feet and ten (10) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street and the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence easterly, and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, twenty-one (21) feet; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; and thence southerly, along the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known and designated as number 710 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Dated New York, April 2nd, 1897.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
JOSEPH M. ALLEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 5 Beekman Street, New York City.
ap5-2aw3wM&F&ap28

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—JOSEPH METZ and one, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM V. O'CALLAGHAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, dated the 1st day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant 166 feet 10 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly, and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, and parallel with St. Nicholas Avenue, twenty-one (21) feet; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; and thence southerly along the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as number 712 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1897.
WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
JOSEPH M. ALLEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 5 Beekman Street, New York City.
ap5-2aw3wM&F&ap28

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—JOSEPH METZ and one, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM V. O'CALLAGHAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 1st day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant one hundred eighty-seven (187) feet ten (10) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street with the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, twenty-one (21) feet; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; and thence southerly, along the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known and designated as No. 714 St. Nicholas Avenue.—Dated New York, April 2d, 1897.
WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
JOSEPH M. ALLEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 5 Beekman Street, New York City.
ap5-2aw3wM&F&ap28

MADISON AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS, as executor of the last will and testament of FRANKLIN OSGOOD, deceased, plaintiff, vs. JOHN J. FRECH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of March, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 10th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, referee, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the twelfth day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixteen feet eight inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; running thence westerly part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen feet eight inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-first Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Madison Avenue sixteen feet eight inches to the point of beginning.

Dated, New York, March 22d, 1897.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New York City. mh22-2aw3wM&Th&ap12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1897. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor. mh22-1aw6mM

TERFRY, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS TERFRY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1896. GEORGE T. HAY, Administrator. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Administrator, 52 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y. o19-1aw6mM

THEALL, HORACE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE THEALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of December, 1896. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. d14-1aw6mM

A REWARD

Your Choice of Any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model. Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will under no circumstances, be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Address

THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION AUDITORIUM,

8th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.
To-day at 3 P. M.
Meeting for Deepening of Spiritual Life.

ADDRESS BY A. C. DIXON.

Subject—The Trial of Jesus.

J. H. Burke sings. Admission free.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK: 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST.

The Peebles & Thompson School for Boarding and Day Pupils

WILL OPEN OCT. 4.

Miss D. E. MERRILL, Miss L. A. BUSHEE, and Mrs. S. S. VAN LAER, Principals and Proprietors.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

GLENWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MATAWAN, N. J.—A thorough preparatory home school; best of everything for your boy while preparing for college or business. Address Prof. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—DIAMONDS and Watches on weekly payments; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 4 Maiden Lane, Room 2; all goods guaranteed.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

No Free Tickets to Any One.

BARNUM & BAILEY.

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

Closing Days of the Most Wonderful Show Ever Seen.

3 Rings, 3 Stages, Race Course & Aerial Enclave.

2 Menageries, 3 Herds of Elephants.

ELLA EWING, the AMERICAN GIANTESS.

GREAT PETER THE SMALL, only 6½ POUNDS.

Laughable Dog Ball Player and Talking Pig.

High and long distance jumping horses and ponies.

Two Performances Daily at 2 and 8 P. M.

Doors open an hour earlier.

Admission to all 25, 50, 75, and $1. Box seats, $2 each.

Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Farewell Performances of Grand Opera.
Direction Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, (Ltd.)
To-night, Mon., April 12, Gounod's opera, Faust. Calve, Mantelli, Jean & Ed De Reszke, & Lassalle.
Wed. Evg., April 14, Wagner's opera, SIEGFRIED. Jean and Ed De Reszke, Hubbenet, and Bispham, Mmes. Litvinne, Traubmann, & Olitzka.
Thurs. Evg., April 15, Bizet's opera, CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, De Vere, Salignac, Lassalle.
Sat. Mat., April 17, Farewell Matinée.
Sat. Evg., April 17, only popular price performance, Gounod's Opera, Romeo et Juliette.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.
Special announcement. Tuesday Evg., April 20, Farewell Performances and Testimonial Benefit Tendered to MISS KITTY K. ABBEY, (only surviving child of the late Henry E. Abbey.)
Programme will be published Tuesday next, and sale of seats will commence on Wednesday.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. To-night and every evening this week, (except Wednesday,) SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy of Enchantment, TEMPEST. MATINEES of TEMPEST Wednesday and Saturday. Wed'y eve'g (last time but 1,) THE GEISHA.
***No performance Good Friday.
***NEXT WEEK—Last week of the regular season. MISS REHAN will appear Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evening; her farewell appearance Saturday Matinée and ev'g, April 24, in THE HUNCHBACK. Last performance of THE GEISHA Wed. Ev'g, April 21. Seats now ready.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 4th week with all its novelties,

MISS MANHATTAN

APRIL 19, SOUVENIRS FOR EASTER.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 4TH AV. & 23D ST., this evening, stereopticon address, subject "A Trip Around the World," by Luther D. Wishard, Foreign Secretary of the International Committee, together with a brief address by Robert R. Galley, one of Princeton's greatest athletes. Public invited. Admission free.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. Adm. **50c.**
DAN LENO TO-NIGHT! The Funniest Man In the World!

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax JOLY'S Grand Concerts
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées at 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.
150th Performance April 23. Souvenirs.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Closed this Holy Week.........Box Office open.)
Next Monday: Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley's farce
THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE,
with Annie Russell, Jos. Holland. Seats ready.

Koster & Bial's Success. Second Edition.
MATHEWS & BULGER AND 70 ARTISTS IN **MANHATTAN.** GAYEST ALL THE GREAT STARS

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
SEVENTH WEEK **MRS. FISKE,** IN THE SUCCESS
TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.

Knickerbocker Theatre, 38th St. & B'way, Evenings at 8. Mat. Saturday. **BOSTONIANS.** The new Comic Opera, **The Serenade.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. ONE WEEK. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Whitney Opera Co. **BRIAN BORU.** Mats. Wed. and Sat., at 2. Eve., 8:15.

CASINO. Ev'gs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. GREAT TRI-TRIUMPH—THE WEDDING DAY.
FOX-RUSSELL-DE ANGELIS.
ENGAGEMENT LIMITED TO 35 TIMES IN N.Y.

BIJOU, Broadway and 30th St. Eves., 8:15. Matinée, Saturday only, 2.
MAY IRWIN in COURTED INTO COURT.
LAST 3 WEEKS! LAST 3 WEEKS!!

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. Unequivocal success. Boisterous merriment—Herald
NEVER AGAIN

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 72D ANNUAL EXHIBITION. NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. N. W. Cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

HARLEM Opera House. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. MARK TWAIN'S PUDD'NHEAD WILSON.

B'WAY THEATRE. MONDAY, APRIL 19 FRANK DANIELS. WIZARD OF THE NILE. Seats now on sale.

GRAND OP. HOUSE. Evs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
SOWING THE WIND.

HERALD SQ. Theatre. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. THE GIRL FROM PARIS. 150th Performance To-night. Souvenirs.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. AGNES SORMA. Mon., Tues., Wed., "DOLL HOUSE," (Nora.)

BASEBALL, N. Y. LEAGUE Team vs. FORDHAM COLLEGE at Polo Grounds To-day, 3:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

[10340]

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1897. TO CONTRACTORS. PROPOSALS

For furnishing materials and performing work in the erection and completion of a Hospital Building on Gouverneur Slip, between Front and Water Streets, in New York City, pursuant to Chapter 703, Laws of 1894, as amended by Chapter 399, Laws of 1895.

Sealed estimates for the above work, indorsed with the above title, also with the name of the person or persons making the same, and the date of presentation, will be received at the office of the Comptroller, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15, Finance Department, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until Thursday, April 15th, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., at which place and hour the bids will be publicly opened by, and in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or a majority of them, and read, and the award of the contract, if awarded, will be made to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, as soon thereafter as practicable. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at the office of the Department of Public Works, with the sureties offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect; and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the corporation, and thereupon the work shall be readvertised and relet, and so on until the contract be accepted and executed. The work to commence at such time as the Commissioner of Public Works may designate.

N. B.—Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or estimate. No bid will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the corporation.

The entire work is to be completed within FIFTEEN MONTHS after the date of the signing of this contract.

The amount of security required is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, as hereinabove specified.

Blank forms of estimates, and further information, if required, can be obtained on application at the office of the Comptroller, No. 280 Broadway; also the form of agreement, including the specifications for the work. For full information see City Record.—New York, April 2, 1897.

WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor;
JOHN W. GOFF, Recorder;
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller;
ANSON G. McCOOK, Chamberlain;
JOHN T. OAKLEY, Chairman Committee on Finance, Board of Aldermen;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WORKINGMEN'S INTERESTS

Letters to the Central Labor Union from Speaker Reed and Senator Platt.

AGAINST TOBACCO DUTIES.

Charges of Politics and Favoritism at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Brought a Letter from Secretary Long—Arbitration Condemnation Tabled.

Letters from Speaker Thomas B. Reed of the House of Representatives and from Senator Thomas C. Platt were received yesterday by the Central Labor Union, in reply to resolutions that had been passed by that body protesting against the proposed increase of duties on Sumatra wrappers and imported tobacco-leaf. Copies of the resolutions had been sent to those gentlemen. In these it was stated that increased duties on those raw materials would injure the domestic cigar industry and throw thousands of men and women out of work.

Mr. Reed, in his letter, said that inasmuch as the Dingley bill had already passed the House it was impossible for him to bring the matter up again in a proper form.

Senator Platt's letter was addressed to John J. Pallas, Secretary of the Central Labor Union, and read as follows:

"Dear Sir: You recent favor relating to the tariff has, at the request of the Financial Committee of the Senate, been referred to them for action. They will confer with you on the subject.

"You will understand that it is impossible for me to give the time necessary to such a full undertaking of your case as would enable me personally to properly present it, as requests of a similar character on various subjects pertaining to the tariff are made upon me from all sections of our State. The Financial Committee has notified me that they will refuse to grant any hearings upon the tariff, but they will receive and consider written appeals.

"Yours truly,
"T. C. PLATT."

Letters were also received from Secretary of the Navy Long, and Commandant Clifford H. West of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in reply to a complaint made by Delegate George Warner, of the Machinists' Union. The complaint stated that politics and favoritism influenced the employing of men at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Delegate Warner said he could get affidavits to prove the charges.

The two gentlemen, in their letters, said that if such a state of things as was complained of existed at the navy yard, they would want it put down, and asked that the proofs of the charges be furnished. The letters were referred to Delegate Warner of the machinists.

Delegate Farley, in behalf of the Committee on Outside Communications, reported on the coopers' resolution protesting against the Anti-Scalpers' bill. He recommended that no action be taken in the matter, because the Central Labor Union should devote itself to labor matters.

"This comes with bad grace from the committee, because we have already indorsed the protest," said Delegate Harris of the cigarmakers.

"I believe the Central Labor Union should stop being a catspaw to pull other people's chestnuts out of the fire," remarked Delegate William J. O'Brien. "Let the scalpers do their own fighting."

After some further discussoin by the delegates the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate McGill of the Plasterers read a speech that he had prepared against the arbitration treaty with England, in which he denounced England as a robber Government, which, he believed, had been joined by William Waldorf Astor and other wealthy and unpatriotic Americans. Then he offered a resolution condemning the treaty.

"I move to lay the whole matter on the table. All this is politics," said Delegate Saum of the Carpenters.

Delegate McGill made a fight for his resolution, but it was tabled by a large majority.

Delegate Ryan of the photo-engravers said that the men of his trade would hold a mass meeting at Cooper Institute this evening to protest against the Ellsworth anti-cartoon bill. Eminent artists and writers would be present, and he asked the Central Labor Union to send a committee to the mass meeting. His request was complied with.

SOME UNIONS DISSATISFIED.

Movements in Several for Increased or Restored Wages.

Accompanying the revival of the building industry, a movement has started among several of the building trades unions either to demand an advance of wages or to make a fight for the full restoration of union wages that have been more or less reduced during the dull season.

First come the bricklayers, of whom there are about 7,000 in the city. Their unions are not affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates, but make annual agreements with their employers in regard to wages and hours of labor; and all differences that arise between them are settled by arbitration committees, consisting of employers and representatives of the unions. The wages of the bricklayers have been, and still are, 50 cents an hour, and they work eight hours a day. Their agreements expire at the end of this month, and the unions demand an advance of 5 cents an hour, the advance to begin on May 1. The employers are not willing to pay the advance asked for, and the agreements for the year, that begins on May 1, have not yet been signed.

The carpenters have already ordered strikes in several places in Westchester County for union rates of wages and for the eight-hour day. In Yonkers they have been successful, and on May 1, they say, their unions will enforce the eight-hour workday in New York, and will insist on the full union rate of wages, $3.50 a day. On Wednesday evening they will hold a mass meeting in Clarendon Hall to make these demands, and they will also decide that on and after May 1 they will not handle any non-union made building materials.

The agreement between the housesmiths and their employers also ends with April, and in the agreement for the new year the men made additional demands, which, however, the Board of Walking Delegates ordered them to modify. The housesmiths put up the iron and steel framework of the big buildings, and should they strike, neither bricklayers nor other workmen could proceed with their work.

In the clothing trades the Brotherhood of Tailors is making preparations to start another movement to abolish the sweating task system. During the dull Winter months the leaders say that the contractors gradually increased the daily tasks of the men, so that now they have to work hard a whole week to complete the tasks of four or of three and a half days.

The steam fitters' agreement with their employers was to run until August, but they have charged each other with having violated it, and it is practically suspended pending the present strike. The master steam fitters are willing to let the men return to work under the agreement, and desire to have the agreement extended for another year with modifications. The men are willing to resume work under the old agreement, but want to have a new one after its expiration, as they want an advance of 50 cents a day. Representatives of the unions and of the Executive Committee of the employers will hold an adjourned conference this afternoon.

OPPOSITION TO POWDERLY.

Workmen Do Not Favor His Appointment to Office.

The report from Washington that President McKinley proposes to appoint Terence V. Powderly, ex-General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, as Commissioner of Immigration, to succeed ex-Congressman Stump of Maryland, is not regarded with much favor by Knights of Labor and other workingmen in this city. They say that he was first a free-silver advocate, but after he got acquainted with Mark Hanna he became a gold man, and undertook to speak for the gold standard in this and other cities, but met with opposition from workmen.

Delegate Parkes of the paperhangers, in speaking of Mr. Powderly yesterday, said: "He is against the interests of labor, and when he was in office he acted entirely contrary to its interests. He is very unpopular among all the Knights of Labor."

Delegate O'Connell of the Varnishers said: "No Knight of Labor will support Powderly, because he worked against us in the strikes."

Delegate J. F. Armstrong of the electrical workers said: "I regard Powderly as a fakir, pure and simple. He could not have my support, if it were of any use to him. I have no use for such a man."

Doings of the Engineers.

The Central Association of Steam Engineers of the Greater New York met yesterday at 283 Hudson Street. The Committee on the Legislature reported that Bill 462 to create a State Board of Examiners for Engineers would surely be killed, and that Bill 1586, enlarging the powers of the Police Board in the direction of examining of engineers, had a fair chance of success. The following committee was appointed to call at Police Headquarters, and to ask the authorities for a written indorsement of the engineers' action: Delegate William Keogh, Charles De Loraine, and J. E. Lahey.

The Heat Company Workers.

It was reported yesterday that a strike of the employes of the New York Heat, Light and Power Company, at 23 Gold Street, was threatened, because it had been decided to change the working hours of the men from eight to ten hours a day. The rates of wages, however, were not to be changed. At the works of the company last evening it was denied that any strike had been contemplated. A few changes in the working time had been made in some of the departments, and the men had demurred a little, but they continued working, and had no intention of striking.

Horseshoers Asked to Unite.

A mass meeting of union horseshoers was held yesterday afternoon at Military Hall, 193 Bowery, to start a movement to get all the journeymen of that trade in the city, who number about 1,300, to join the union. James McSherry was elected Chairman, and speeches were made by P. J. Maguire, Dr. Thomas F. Fallon, Patrick Conway, and others.

HE HAD MONEY TO BURN.

Death of Capt. John Phillips, Who Was Wont to Light His Pipe with Ten-Dollar Bills.

Capt. John Phillips, one of the oldest New York and Sandy Hook pilots, died Saturday at the S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I. He was over seventy years of age. He had held a pilot's license since Sept. 13, 1860.

Capt. Phillips was long a resident of Staten Island, but since the death of his wife some years ago, he alternately made his home on Staten Island and in Brooklyn. He was at one time a part owner in the famous old pilot boat, Francis Perkins, long since out of service. In those days he made money rapidly, and spent it as fast as he made it. Old timers tell stories of how he used to light his pipe with ten-dollar bills and throw the remanents overboard. He sold his share of the Perkins for about $7,000, took a vacation, and did not work until all of his money was gone. His wife saved money independently of her husband, as he was as free with money toward her as he was toward himself. It is related that on returning from a cruise he opened a bureau drawer and saw a roll of bills. He asked his wife how much was in the roll. She did not know, and said so. He then threw the roll as it was, without opening it, into the fire, saying she should know. The roll contained about $400.

Despite his eccentricities he was very popular, and no pilot in the service was better liked by his mates. He is survived by three sons and three daughters. The pilot boats in the harbor yesterday flew their colors at half mast. His funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon.

PASSENGERS IN A FRIGHT.

Trolley Car Motor Burned Out and One Woman Was Injured.

Excitement was caused among the passengers on a trolley car of the Myrtle Avenue line, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by the burning out of one of the motors. Several women jumped on the seats and men rushed for the doors and leaped from the car.

Mrs. Margaret Zimmermann, forty-eight years old, of 1,061 Myrtle Avenue, tried to follow the example of the men, but fell and fractured her right leg and knee. She was taken home in an ambulance. Last night symptoms of a hemorrhage of the brain set in. She may die.

HE HIT THE WRONG MAN.

Seimes's Error May Cause Him to Face a Charge of Homicide.

Daniel McStay of 74 Box Street, Williamsburg, is in St. Catharine's Hospital dying from a fracture of the skull. Shortly after midnight yesterday George Seimes of 54 Box Street went to McStay's home and hid in the hallway on the second landing. He was waiting for another man living in the same house, with whom he had had a quarrel two days ago, and when McStay came down stairs Seimes rushed at him and struck him on the head with an ax.

When Seimes found that he had assaulted the wrong man he wept and begged Policeman Lennon not to arrest him. McStay may die from the injury.

ATTACKED BY A STRANGER.

He Climbed into a Man's Wagon, Presumably for Robbery.

As Joseph Madden of 161 Van Winkle Street, Jersey City, was driving through Grand Street yesterday, a man climbed into the back of the wagon and attempted to seize the reins. Failing in this, he attacked Madden with a knife.

Madden grappled with the man, and the two men fell out of the wagon, but Madden succeeded in detaining his assailant until a policeman arrived. At the Gregory Street Police Station the prisoner described himself as Frank Aldridge, twenty-six years old, of 35 Henry Street. He refused to say why he attacked Madden. As the men are strangers, it is supposed that his purpose was robbery.

BURIED BY GEN. O'BEIRNE.

Old Soldier, Unclaimed by Friends, Receives a Military Funeral.

An old soldier whose relatives or friends could not be found was buried yesterday on Hart's Island. Had it not been for Gen. James R. O'Beirne's generosity the man would have been placed with the unidentified dead in Potter's Field. On the night of March 23 the body of a man, apparently seventy years old, was found in a wagon in West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. He had evidently crept into the wagon to sleep and died from old age. The body was taken to the Morgue. In the man's clothing pension papers which pretty well established that the bearer was William Maroney were found. Superintendent Murphy of Bellevue Hospital communicated with several persons concerning Maroney, and sent to some of the Soldiers' Homes, but he could get no trace of any one who knew Maroney. No discharge papers being found on the body, none of the local veterans' associations could take action to have the body buried. Gen. O'Beirne therefore decided to undertake the expense himself.

The body was removed yesterday from the Morgue in a plain casket, and was preceded by Gen. O'Beirne and Superintendent Murphy and a drum corps. Following came a score or more of G. A. R. men from various posts. The small funeral procession boarded the Fidelity, the boat of the Charities Commissioners, and the journey to Hart's Island was made, where the burial took place, with the Rev. Dr. Young, chaplain of Bellevue Hospital, officiating.

Fur Storage.

Furs and Garments of all kinds received for storage, insuring same against loss or damage by fire or moths.

Furs left with us for alterations or repairs, will be stored and insured without extra charge.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

TO ASK GOV. BLACK'S VETO

A Delegation of Business Men Will Present Arguments Against the Finn Bill in Albany.

TAMMANY INFLUENCE FOR IT.

John E. Parsons Retained to Test the Constitutionality of the Measure and Conduct the Fight Against the Board of Aldermen.

The various phases of the controversy over the sidewalks of New York have been presented to Gov. Black in the formal request that he veto the Finn Stoop-Line bill. To supplement the written arguments on the subject already laid before the Governor, a delegation of New York property owners and business men will go to Albany to-day as the representatives of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

The gentlemen will not only ask that the Finn bill be vetoed, but will work for the defeat of other legislation now pending, which is designed to sanction the use of the streets and sidewalks for mercantile purposes.

John E. Parsons of 111 Broadway, one of the best-known Constitutional lawyers in the city, has been engaged to assist the business men in testing the constitutionality of some of the laws which already exist and in the endeavor to enjoin the Board of Aldermen from issuing sidewalk permits. This is the latest step in the struggle for unobstructed streets and walks.

The city committees who have been opposing this class of legislation say that the Finn bill is the most dangerous of all that have been introduced, and they have found that the First Assembly District representative has strong political backing in what he has done. L. J. Callanan, who, although a Democrat, supported Strong for Mayor and McKinley for President, and organized one of the sound-money campaign clubs last Fall, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Tammany politicians were exerting themselves to have the Finn bill become a law.

"It can hardly be conceived what power that measure will give Tammany if it becomes a law," said Mr. Callanan. "These men who have stands on the sidewalks have already put up thousands of dollars. Once the law is enacted sanctioning that sort of thing, Tammany will have a regular 'pull' on all the street merchants, who will have to pay roundly every year for 'protection' and to keep the legislation from being repealed."

The Vesey Street mandamus case is to be called by Judge Pryor in the Supreme Court to-day. It is said that if Gov. Black has not signed the Finn bill by the time the court is ready to hear the arguments on the motion an effort will be made by the outside market men to secure another postponement.

KILLED WHILE AT WORK.

Morgan Iron Works Employe Fell Headforemost Twenty-five Feet.

Frank Rodgers, forty years old, was killed yesterday morning by falling while at work lacing belting in the Morgan Iron Works, at the foot of East Ninth Street. Rodgers had to stand on a narrow bridge, twenty-five feet from the floor, in order to reach the belting.

He and another employe were drawing two ends of belting together, when he slipped and pitched headforemost to the floor. He died in a few moments. Rodgers was married, and leaves three children.

TAKEN FROM HER PARENTS.

A Pathetic Scene When Rosa Greenstein Was Carried Away.

A pathetic scene that almost resulted in a riot was witnessed yesterday morning in front of the Jefferson Market Court House.

Seven-year-old Rosa Greenstein of 50 Allen Street had been committed to the care of the Gerry Society. She had been found selling candy on Grand Street about 10 o'clock Saturday night by Agent Pissaro. In court the parents made a strong effort to get the child, but Magistrate Cornell committed her until an investigation can be made as to her home.

The parents protested, and, following the agent, tried to drag the girl from him. When the Gerry Society wagon finally arrived the screams of the mother soon attracted a crowd on the sidewalk, and the sight of the frantic woman and sobbing child caused angry mutterings. The father and mother finally mounted the wagon and made a desperate fight for the girl, and were with difficulty removed by the police. The crowd finally became so threatening that the driver whipped up his horses and drove away, while the father of the child clung on behind.

FOUGHT ALLEGED HIGHWAYMEN

One of Them Arrested After Attacking Two Brothers.

G. Hauck, a printer, of 410 East Fifteenth Street, sent his seventeen-year-old brother Frederick to Huber's Museum Saturday to collect a bill for $20. The money was paid to him, so the boy said in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, in the presence of John Crum, eighteen years old, of 278 First Avenue, and John Leisner, alias Donohue.

When he started home the two young men followed him until almost in front of his brother's place. There they caught up with him, and, he says, demanded the money. Young Hauck refused, whereupon a struggle ensued. After a time Hauck broke away and ran across the street to his brother's house. Breathlessly he told of the struggle and the brother started out to investigate. He found the men still at the place where the fight had occurred. Instead of running away the two men turned on the elder Hauck and as a result he exhibited in the police court a badly discolored eye.

Leisner escaped, but Crum was arrested. Magistrate Simms held him in $2,000 bail for trial.

Boys Throw Snakes at Women.

The sunshine yesterday caused the appearance of garter snakes in Long Island City, and the boys were kept busy killing them. Several mischievous youngsters caused a panic in front of a church by throwing several snakes at a group of women leaving the edifice.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The dresser in the front hall has come down to us through many centuries. It was in Norman France and feudal England; in the castles of the German barons and in the kitchens of the Dutch. Its claims to-day are unquestioned. In our Spring stock the most attractive eighteenth century French and early English dressers appear—oak, darkly antiqued, and veined mahogany — commodious enough for decanters, cut glass, &c. You are assured of valuable designs and factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

RECKLESS BICYCLE RIDERS.

Arraigned in Police Courts for Wild Riding and Endangering the Safety of Pedestrians.

Bicycle "scorchers" fared ill at Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Magistrate Simms assumed charge there, and his sentiments toward the bent-back brigade are by no means friendly. Ten dollars' fine was imposed in eight cases, all of which were supplemented by the remark: "If this does not avail to stop reckless riding and give respectable riders a chance, I will try another way."

Arthur Blevin of 304 West Sixty-eighth Street and William Greenblast of 1 East One Hundred and Sixth Street rode a tandem down the Boulevard on Saturday night. Instead of riding in an orderly manner, they rode from side to side, cut in and out among other wheelmen, and tried to jostle the people standing on the curb. Bicycle Policeman John Ormsby of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station said that when he saw them at the Sixty-fourth Street corner, Greenblast, who was on the rear seat, was facing backward, singing: "Just tell them that you saw me."

"We only did it for a joke," said Greenblast. "Expensive joke," remarked the Magistrate.

Jeremiah Lawrie of 94 Mulberry Street and Philip Lavori of 194 Mulberry Street were riding a tandem on Second Avenue at an exceedingly rapid pace, when a policeman warned them to slow up. Instead of doing this they laughed at him, increased their pace, and turned up Nineteenth Street, going toward Gramercy Park. This angered the policeman, so he started in pursuit. He kept them in sight until Gramercy Park was reached. Here the "scorchers" thought to have fun with the breathless policeman and rode around the park, passing him with derisive cries. But they made a mistake, for he cut across the park and ran them down when they were off their guard. A delegation of their friends made up their fines.

Four other young men paid the same penalty for fast riding, and when the last was leaving, the Magistrate remarked, in an aside: "These people should begin to realize that other people have some rights."

Magistrate Cornell, in the Essex Market Court, said yesterday that bicycle riders on the east side have got an altogether wrong idea of how they should ride. He said that the simple ringing of a bell to warn pedestrians crossing the street is not sufficient, but that the rider must try to avoid accidents.

"I find, however," he continued, "that the wheelmen on the east side simply ring their bell and then keep on riding at a furious pace. This must be stopped."

Two wheelmen were arraigned before him for having violated the very rule which the Magistrate laid down. Both were riding along Broome Street in a reckless manner on Saturday. They were Simon Gordon, of 102 Forsyth Street, who was fined $5, and Victor Diamond of 136 Suffolk Street, who was held for trial on a charge of assault. His victim was Morris Fisher of 38 Ludlow Street, who, while crossing Broome and Ludlow Streets, was knocked down by Diamond. Fisher's left arm was cut. Gordon knocked down Adolph Rosenberg of 27 Suffolk Street.

He Drove at Too Fast a Pace.

Edward Feichman of 527 Fifth Avenue, an Inspector employed by the Board of Health, was charged before Magistrate Simms, by Bicycle Policeman Thaddeus M. Jones, with driving a horse attached to a light buggy along the Western Boulevard on Saturday night at a speed of over fifteen miles and hour. Jones pursued him for nearly twenty blocks before he caught him. Feichman said the horse took the bit in his teeth and ran away. The policeman, however, declared that this was untrue. The prisoner was fined $10.

CORONERS IN A RACE.

Newtown Official Won, and He Claimed a Suicide's Body.

Boys playing fifteen feet beyond the Long Island City line into Newtown yesterday came upon the body of a man who had killed himself. Two boys started at once for Coroners. One went to Newtown, where he notified Coroner Haslin. The second went to Long Island City for Coroner Strong.

Dr. Strong sent his deputy on a bicycle, but he was too late, as Coroner Haslin had just taken charge of the body when he arrived on the scene.

The dead man was about thirty-eight years of age. In his left hand was clutched a six-chamber 32-calibre revolver. There was a bullet hole in the left temple. He had been dead about twenty-four hours. The body was clad in dark trousers, and black diagonal coat and gaiters. In his pockets were found a penknife, 17 cents, and a note. The note was undated. It read as follows:

"I am but a poor unfortunate tramp. Not one by choice, but brought to it by change of circumstances. I have no relatives or friends in this part of the country. It does not matter what becomes of my body.
"ED. O. BODE."

Betrayed by a Looking Glass.

When Mrs. Kate Noffta was tidying up the kitchen of her flat at 437 West Thirty-eighth Street Saturday afternoon she chanced to peep in the lookingglass on the wall. The reflection of a man there sent her hurrying to the front room, shouting, "Thieves!" William Rogers dashed past her, dropping as he went a bundle of things he had prepared for carrying away and a long chisel, with which the door had been forced. He was caught by a policeman, and in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was held for trial.

Cable Road Employe Badly Hurt.

William Moorehead, twenty-five years old, of 614 East Seventeenth Street, one of a gang of ironworkers engaged in repair work on the Third Avenue cable road, near the Post Office, was struck on the head yesterday afternoon by an iron bar and badly hurt. He was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, and it was said his skull was fractured. He staid at the hospital for a few hours, and at 4 o'clock, against the advice of the physicians, he left the place to go home.

Phelan Died of His Fall.

George Phelan, the plasterer who, while at work in an elevator shaft at the Queen Building, 43 Cedar Street, on Thursday night last, fell from the third floor to the basement by the breaking of a staging, died yesterday of his injuries in the Hudson Street Hospital. Two other men fell with him, but were only slightly hurt. The Coroner will now investigate the cause of his death.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



You wonder why your boy doesn't like his clothes; doesn't take care of them—because he doesn't take pride in them.

Boys would rather have clothes from the store the father buys from, than from where the women, babies, and girls deal.

As soon as boys are out of skirts we provide for them—from head to toe.

And you can buy with your eyes shut. "Your money back if you want it" says so.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WARING'S LABOR SENATE

Street Cleaning Department Employes Organized to Advise With and Aid the Commissioner.

FIRST YEAR'S WORK A SUCCESS.

A Board of Conference Established to Discuss and Settle Disputes About Pay or Violations of the Rules—Approved by Economic Writers.

Commissioner Waring of the Department of Street Cleaning has submitted to Mayor Strong an account of the first year's work of the Committee of Forty-one and the Board of Conference. This dual organization is the result of efforts originating with Col. Waring for the establishment of closer relations between the Commissioner and the employes of his department. The scheme embraces some original methods of treating disagreements between the laborers and those in authority over them.

Under date of Jan. 7, 1896, Col. Waring addressed an unofficial communication to the members of the department, suggesting that an organization be formed among the men for the discussion of all matters of common interest, and the following general scheme was proposed:

"That the organization be represented by five spokesmen in a Board of Conference, in which the Commissioner be represented by the General Superintendent, the Chief Clerk, one District Superintendent, one Section Foreman, and one Stable Foreman. That the men who gather at each section station, and the men at each stable, each elect one of their number to represent them in a General Committee, and this committee elect the five spokesmen to be represented in the Board of Conference."

Col. Waring suggested that this General Committee should meet every week, and the Board of Conference monthly, for the discussion of everything connected with the work of the men and their relations with the Commissioner and his subordinates.

The suggestions of the Commissioner were promptly adopted, and within a month the organization was complete. Thomas P. Hand, a sweeper, was chosen permanent Chairman of the Board of Conference, and Thomas Doe, the Chief Clerk, was made permanent Secretary.

From the beginning it was evident that the men had a very full appreciation of the purpose of the plan, and the Committee of Forty-one earnestly co-operated with the Commissioner in efforts for the good of the department. The procedure in the matters of violations of rules, or a dispute about pay, is as follows:

"The Committee of Forty-one gathers testimony and refers the case to the Board of Conference, with such facts as it is able to obtain. The latter body, after due consideration, reports on the matter to the Commissioner."

Col. Waring makes this tabulated statement of the year's work of the Board of Conference, in disposition of cases referred to it by the Committee of Forty-one: Matters explained satisfactorily at the same meeting at which submitted, 15; fines remitted or reduced, 22; fines sustained, 13; suggestions from employes approved and acted upon by the Commissioner, 24; cases considered by the board, but on which it determined that no action should be taken, 14; employes dismissed, reinstated upon satisfactory evidence that the dismissals were unmerited, 8; employes dismissed, but because of unsatisfactory explanations not reinstated, 17; the total number of cases considered by the board, 124."

The Committee of Forty-one considered 345 cases, of which 124 were referred to the Board of Conference, 221 being settled satisfactorily by itself.

Col. Waring, in his report, says that his hopes have been more than realized, and that the indications are favorable to an advantageous continuance of the same beneficial results. The scheme has been approved by economic thinkers and writers interested in the labor question.

SAM JONG'S ULTIMATUM.

Loss of a Chinese Laundry Check Caused a Lively Row.

Sam Jong, proprietor of the laundry at 751 Sixth Avenue, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He was charged by James McCrae of 769 Sixth Avenue with assault. McCrae was also a prisoner on the charge of assaulting Sam Jong. Three or four other Chinamen were there as witnesses, and the walking delegate of the Housesmiths' Union was there to see that McCrae was not imposed upon.

At the hearing it appeared that McCrae lost his check, but went to the place on Saturday night and demanded his laundry. He was, of course, met with the usual ultimatum in pigeon English as to "No checkee, no washee," but refused to abide by it. He said he remonstrated. Jong said he became abusive. He acknowledged that he became indignant, but Jong said McCrae assaulted him. This McCrae denied, and said Jong locked the door of the laundry, and, with three other Chinamen, attacked him viciously. During the fight some one hit him with a cleaver and cut his hand.

Allegations and denials were made by both parties, until Magistrate Simms said he thought the best plan would be to hold both parties.

Jong, after singing several stanzas to his friends, announced through the interpreter that he was willing to withdraw his charge. "Withdraw your charge," said the walking delegate to McCrae. He did so, and the two factions left court.

Mrs. Kendall's Costly Paper.

Mrs. Rose Kendall of 338 West Twenty-third Street bought an evening paper Saturday from Tony Saga, a very small boy, of 121 Christopher Street. By mistake she gave him a five-dollar gold piece, and did not discover the error until half an hour later. In the meantime the boy had invited all his companions to share his good fortune. When Mrs. Kendall caused his arrest he had only 69 cents. In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Magistrate Wentworth committed him to the Gerry society for examination today. Saga said the boy who changed the gold piece for him gave him only $1 as his share.

A Work of Art.

ON EASTER SUNDAY

April 18th,

THE EASTER NUMBER

Of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement of The New York Times, enlarged to twenty pages, will appear.

Distinguished clergymen of the cities of New York and Brooklyn will contribute Easter thoughts to its pages. Among the number will be:

Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Rev. G. L. Nicholas, Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Rev. Charles H. Colton, Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, Rev. Charles McCready, Rev. A. D. McConnell, Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, (President Union Theological Seminary.)

A gallery of the best paintings from the pencils of the old masters and the new upon themes appropriate to the day will illuminate the pages of the Magazine Supplement.

Raphael is represented, and da Vinci, Correggio, and Guido Reni—not by the Ecce Homo, but by a beautiful work not so well known—Carracci, Murillo, Rubens, and Van Dyck, and of the moderns Carolus-Duran with a splendid double-page picture, Chantron, Renand, Bouguereau, C. Muller, Deger, Dietrich, and Naujok.

These pictures are reproduced in half-tone, mostly from carbon photographs, and will be printed upon a fine quality of paper, giving to this issue of the Magazine Supplement an artistic excellence of subject and execution that will make it worthy of preservation.

Order a Copy of Next Sunday's Issue of Your Newsdealer in Advance.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MR. PARKER ON POLITICS.

The Police Commissioner Lays Stress on the Fact that Citizens Are Too Often Careless.

The Tennyson Literary Circle completed the fourth year of its existence yesterday, and celebrated the event with literary and musical exercises in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance Building, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The hall was filled with members of the organization and their friends. Louis A. Sable, President of the society, told briefly in his opening remarks of its beginning and of its successful career. The feature of the programme was an address upon "Political Life in American Cities" by Police Commissioner Parker.

Mr. Parker dwelt at some length on the great influence wielded by the cities in the formation of the political policy of the Nation. Particularly is this true of the United States, he said, where recent statistics show that between 29 and 30 per cent. of the population is centred in the cities.

"We see in every city a small proportion of the population devoting itself wholly to the business of politics. We see some of the most skillful hands in every community devoting themselves exclusively to the getting and keeping of political power. The people cry out against this, but never seem to realize that the blame rests wholly upon themselves and their own indifference and unwillingness to raise a voice in protest.

"The people do not seem to realize that it is their support and indorsement which alone can render a law operative. Our statute books are filled with laws which have been rejected and declared null and void by no other court than the sentiment of the people. Laws become inactive if they do not conform to the judgment of the majority of the people. I know of no more striking illustration of this than the present excise law of this State. Do not understand me as in any way criticising the Raines law, but it has been so unmistakably stamped with the disapproval of public opinion through the mediums of courts, newspapers, and in a hundred other ways, that it might as well not be on the statute books."

Other features of the entertainment were an organ solo by Prof. Frank, piano solos by Miss Mary Luft and Miss Sarah F. Sable, recitations by Samuel Fine, Samuel Kingsberg and Jacob Bandes, a violin solo by J. Feuerstein, and selections by the Hebrew Institute Mandolin Club.

GENIAL ARTHUR RILEY.

Once Stripped Off All His Clothes, He Said, and Gave Them Away.

Arthur Riley, a sailor from Savannah, Ga., on the way to visit relatives at Poughkeepsie, spent Saturday night at various saloons on Sixth Avenue. At one of them he met Charles Evans, who says he lives at 419 West Forty-ninth Street. Shortly after midnight Policeman Leeson found Riley unconscious on the sidewalk at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, and Evans stooping over him. He took both to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. A gold watch, later identified by Riley as his, was found in Evans's stocking.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Evans said he asked Riley why he carried two watches, and Riley replied that he had no use for more than one, and he could have the other. Riley then, he said, pushed it down the band of his trousers. It had slipped to his stocking, where the policeman found it.

Riley told Magistrate Wentworth he could not contradict Evans. "I know," he said, "when I have a few drinks aboard, I am a sociable sort of fellow, and I might have given him anything. I once stripped off all my clothes and gave them away to a stranger."

Evans said he could bring half a dozen people to testify to his good character, and the case was continued until to-day, to allow him to do so.

A GANG OF SMALL THIEVES.

One of Them, Eleven Years Old, Confessed to a Robbery.

John Cushing, eleven years old, of 62 Market Street, was committed to the Gerry society under $300 bail, in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, charged with stealing electrotype plates from Ferris Brothers, 278 Water Street. Cushing is believed to be a member of a gang of young thieves who have committed a number of depredations recently on Pearl and Water Streets.

Ferris Brothers found a grating over their vault in which was stored electrotype plates had been pried open far enough to admit a small boy, and $300 worth of plates had been stolen. The plates were traced to a deserted building on Single Alley, where several were found broken in pieces and hidden in an old wash boiler. A search of the junk shops revealed about $100 worth of the broken plates in Joseph Verrivilli's place at 363 Pearl Street. He said he had purchased it from some boys. He was arrested and held in $1,000 bail yesterday morning by Magistrate Mott, charged with receiving stolen goods. Cushing was arrested yesterday morning at 6 o'clock at his father's house. He admitted that he had a hand in the theft, but refused to tell who the other boys are.

Found Dead in a Barn.

Fritz Leightner, sixty years old, was found dead in William Seiring's barn, 842 Courtlandt Avenue, yesterday morning. He had been employed about the place doing odd jobs, and was allowed to sleep in the barn. Death resulted from natural causes. Leightner was at one time a prosperous farmer in Melrose.

B. Altman & Co.

ART OBJECTS AND BRIC-A-BRAC.

(THIRD FLOOR.)

JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS, ROYAL BONN, TEPLITZ AND DELFT ORNAMENTS, APPROPRIATE FOR SUMMER HOME DECORATION.

(FIRST FLOOR, REAR OF ROTUNDA.)

A NUMBER OF PIECES OF DECORATED, CUT, AND BOHEMIAN GLASS FLOWER HOLDERS AND VASES, FOR EASTER OFFERINGS.

PRICES:

45c.	- - - value	.75
95c.	- - - "	$1.75
$1.25	- - - "	2.50

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

B. Altman & Co

ARE NOW SHOWING COMPLETE LINES OF SPRING AND SUMMER

MERINO UNDERWEAR

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN, IN ALL THE LEADING FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MAKES

ALSO "THE BETALPH,"

AN ENTIRELY NEW BRAND OF FINE TEXTURE AND FINISH NOW BEING INTRODUCED. BLOOMERS AND KNICKERBOCKERS IN SILK, SATIN, SERGE, BRILLIANTINE CLOTH AND LINEN.

B. Altman & Co.

FUR GARMENTS AND FUR ARTICLES FOR STORAGE

TAKEN UNDER GUARANTEE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE. REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND REMODELING OF FUR GARMENTS CAN NOW BE DONE TO GREAT ADVANTAGE.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St., & 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

A MONUMENTAL WEATHERCOCK.

Mayor Strong So Characterized by William C. De Witt, Owing to His Charter Veto.

William C. De Witt of Brooklyn, who had so much to do with the Greater New York charter, is displeased with Mayor Strong, not only for his disapproval of that document, but for the criticisms that he has made against it.

"Mayor Strong," said Mr. De Witt, "is the monumental weathercock of modern times. But he is an old man, and I do not like to criticise his conduct in connection with the veto as I think it deserves. His true friends must regret it as deeply as I."

Mr. De Witt characterized the opposition in this city to the charter as simply the result of the noisy efforts of certain property holders who think their taxes will be increased by consolidation.

"These men," continued the Brooklyn lawyer, "being favorite clients of many prominent members of the bar, have prevailed upon them to assail the charter, even without reading it. All the objections centre thus far in the Mayor's power of removal. Even if our Police Board should be several-headed or single-headed, no one can tell in advance what the consequence would be if the Mayor had continued power of removal. This lack of power to remove has been well tried, both in New York and Brooklyn, under the present charters, and Mayor Strong knows well that he does not get rid of these features by defeating consolidation."

"It has been said that giving the Police Department power of conducting elections constitutes a dangerous feature," was suggested.

"The notion that the Board of Elections, or the officers of election, are a part of the Police Board is wholly erroneous. The officers of elections are chosen from both political parties by their general committees. They act entirely independent of the police. The board is a bureau of the Police Department, and is no more amenable to that department than the City Chamberlain, whose office is a bureau of the Department of Finance, is under the Controller."

An Alleged Italian Swindler.

Salvator Salvatino, an Italian of 41 Hamilton Street, who says he arrived only twelve days ago from New Orleans, was a prisoner in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, charged with larceny. Gaetano Graniori of 140 Cherry Street was the prosecutor, and alleged that Salvatino had swindled him out of $55 by pretending to engage him and about twenty of his friends to work on a sewer job in Maine and requiring them to advance the amount of their railroad fare. At the moment of his arrest the Italians who had been deceived had caught Salvatino, and it appeared to the policeman that they were about to take vengeance for themselves. Salvatino was held in $1,000 bail.

Cleaned a Hot Stove with Kerosene.

Toba Malty, an Austrian girl, eighteen years old, employed by Charles Weisberg of 47 Sheriff Street, began to clean the stove with kerosene yesterday afternoon while it was still hot. Her clothing caught fire, and she ran screaming to the street. Her screams attracted the attention of David Watrzman and Max Trummel, who threw off their coats and wrapped them around her till the flames were extinguished. She was taken in an ambulance to Gouverneur Hospital. Though badly burned, it is thought she will recover.

A Buffalo Calf Born.

The buffalo herd in Van Cortlandt Park was increased yesterday by the birth of a calf. The mother is so fierce that attendants have not been able to approach the new arrival. The herd was brought to the park last November from the estate of the late Austin Corbin.